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A DISTRACTED PARENT.

TOO MUCH LOVE IN THE HOUSE.

[From the Albany Times.]

Five daughters—four of them engaged—
Good heavens! I shall go mad!
For such a surfeiting of love
No parent ever had.
The very atmosphere is charged
With it; no matter where
I go about the house I trip
Upon some whispering pair.

At evening, when I take my pipe
And seek a quiet nook
To read the *Evening Times*, or
Some new and tempting book,
I ope, perhaps, the parlor door,
When a familiar sound,
Quite unmistakable, suggests
It is forbidden ground.

So then more cautiously I turn
To our reception room;
But lo? again upon my ear
From its romantic gloom
Comes softly, yet with emphasis,
That warning, when I start
And leave, as Lady Macbeth wished
Her guests would all depart.

My next resort is then the porch,
Where roses trail and bloom;
Ha! is it echo that betrays
The joys of yonder room?
Ah, no! a startled 'chance of base"
Reveals the presence there
Of Cupid's votaries, and, alas!
There's still another pair.

"But sure," I think, "my library
Will be a safe retreat."
So there at once with quickened step
I take my weary feet.
Vain hope—that warning sound again
Breaks on my listening ear;
Thank heaven, my youngest hath not yet
Attained her thirteenth year.

Hark! there she is! and bless my heart,
That popinjay, young Lunn,
Is at her side—I do believe
That she, too, has begun.
Oh, ye who love to sit and dream,
Of future married joys,
Pray heaven with honest fervor that
Your girls may all be boys.

JOHNNY APPLESEED.

The Strange Life of a Foerst Philanthropist.

The Enthusiast who Planted Apples in Ohio and Indiana.

[Ashland (Ohio) Letter in New York Post.]

The immense apple crop of this part of the State of Ohio during the last season serves to recall the life of its pioneer nurseryman, whose memory is yet green in the minds of many of the oldest settlers. As a hero of endurance that was voluntarily assumed, and of toil the benefits of which could only be reaped by posterity, the name of Jonathan Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, deserves a perpetuity beyond that of a generation of lesser lights passed in the glare and romance of the tomahawk and scalping-knife period. Few men so unpretending have been so extensively useful in their day and generation. The evil that he did, if any, died with him; the good lives after him, bearing annual fruit over an area of one hundred thousand square miles, extending from the Ohio river to the great northern lakes. Many of the best orchards of this and adjoining counties are from trees which had their first growth in his forest nurseries. The writer looks from his window upon long rows of appie trees transplanted from Johnny's nursery near the old Indian Green Town.

AN APOSTLE OF APPLE CULTURE.

Jonathan Chapman was born in Boston about the year 1775. How he drifted from that point to the wilds of Western Pennsylvania, where he was first known to have indulged his peculiar monomania for the planting of apple trees in the wilderness, is not known. The rapid settlement of that part of the country, however, soon drove him further westward. In 1801 he entered the Territory of Ohio with a horse-load of apple seeds, gathered from the cider-presses of Western Pennsylvania; coming first to Licking county, and planting his seeds in many fertile spots on and about the banks of Licking Creek. For the next five years he disappeared, passing the period, doubtless, in the establishment of other nurseries in a different quarter. In 1806 he was seen by a pioneer settler of Jefferson county, drifting slowly down the Ohio river in two canoes, lashed together, and loaded with apple-seeds. These he was transporting westward, for the purpose of creating orchards upon the farthest verge of white settlement. Entering the Muskingum river at Marietta, he passed by various tributaries to the head of navigation in this county. Still a region of forest-crowned hills and green valleys, and possessing a romantic beauty which railroads and bustling towns and cities have not served to obliterate, the wild surroundings and primal silence of the veritable wilderness must have been tenfold more picturesque to the eyes of Appleseed in those early days.

In this instance, as in others afterward, Johnny selected the most fertile spots in the rich loamy grounds on the banks of the creeks for his purpose; planting often as high as sixteen bushels of seed to the acre, and enclosing the grounds with a slight fence or guard of brush. He then left the place until the trees had in a measure grown. The old settlers describe the margins of the streams upon which these early nurseries were planted as thickly covered over with a low matted growth of timber, while near the water's edge a rank mass of long grass interlaced with morning glory and wild-pea vines, among which drooping willows and clustering elders stood like sentinels on the outpost of civilization.

HOW JOHNNY DID HIS WORK.

The canoe voyage of 1806 appears to have been the only occasion upon which Johnny adopted that method of transportation, all his other journeys having been made on foot over the old trail leading from Fort Duquesne to Detroit by way of Fort Sandusky, known as "the second route through the wilderness of Ohio." Having planted one stock of seeds, he would return to Pennsylvania for another, gathering them from the cider-presses at different places. These seeds he conveyed to their destination in rude leathern bags, in place of linen ones, the dense growth of underbrush and briars encountered upon the way making the use of some more durable fabric necessary. Sometimes the bags found transportation on the back of an aged broken-down horse which their owner had mercifully rescued from harder usage, but more frequently on his own sturdy shoulders. A long and toilsome journey it was; but Johnny, impelled in his eccentricities by some gnawing misery of the heart which could only find relief in incessant motion or actuated by his philanthropic monomania alone, unhesitatingly shouldered his bags of apple-seeds; and, penetrating to the remote wilderness, planted them in some secluded spot, combining picturesqueness and fertility of soil, letting them grow until required by the settlers, whose homes had in the mean time sprung up in the neighborhood of his isolated clearings. In this way the wilderness was made to blossom and bloom like a rose, and the foundation was laid for that immense growth of fruit trees whose yield forms so important a part of the annual products of the State.

JOHNNY'S BUSINESS METHODS.

When the trees were ready for sale Johnny either sold them himself, at a very low price, or left them in charge of some one to sell for him. And in this matter of sales he was as methodical as any merchant. If the customer was too poor to purchase trees, which frequently happened, he got them without pay; if in better circumstances, but destitute of ready cash, Johnny made some convenient trade, taking old clothing or a supply of corn-meal in exchange; but if the owner was well-to-do Johnny demanded money, which he was seldom without. His general custom, however, was to take a note, payable at some indefinite period. Having received it he troubled himself no further about the payment, considering the transaction at an end, as, indeed, it generally was. Caring little for money and with very limited personal wants he frequently came into possession, by the sale of trees, of more money than he cared to keep. This he soon disposed of in gifts to some poor family, struggling against the misfortunes common to a life on the border, in the purchase of doctrinal books of the Swendenborgian faith for gratuitous distribution, and in the care of aged and infirm horses. This latter charity, indeed, seems to have constituted an important part of his mission. Wherever he saw or heard of an animal being abused he at once purchased it, and gave it to some more humane farmer, stipulating for its kindly treatment. The severe labors incident to a rough frontier life often maimed or disabled horses, which, otherwise a burden to their owners, were turned loose to die. Whenever Johnny heard of such an animal he immediately made diligent search for it, and, bargaining for its proper care during the winter, led it away in the summer to some rich pasture which he had found in his wandering. In this way he often collected a considerable drove of animals, the convalescent members of which he persistently refused to sell, but readily gave away to such persons as bound themselves solemnly to treat them well.

AN EXAGGERATED BERGH.

Upon the same principle he regarded the infliction of pain or death upon any creature as an almost unpardonable sin. His conception of the heinousness of this sin, too, was not limited to the higher forms of life; but extended to the minutest insect, and to its mere disturbance or inconvenience. One cool autumnal night, while lying by his camp-fire in the woods, he observed that the mosquitoes blew into the flames and were burned. Taking the huge tin dipper, which answered the double purpose of cup and mush-pot, from his head he filled it with water and quenched the fire, remarking afterward, "God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort which should be the means of destroying any of His creatures!" At another time he made his camp-fire at the end of a hollow log in which he intended to pass the night; but finding it occupied by a bear and her cubs, he removed the fire to the other end, and slept in the snow rather than disturb the bears. Walking one morning over a small prairie he was bitten by a rattlesnake. Some time afterward a friend inquired of him about the matter. He drew a long sigh and replied: "Poor fellow! he only just touched me, when I, in an ungodly passion, put the heel of my scythe in him and went home." Again, while assisting in the construction of a road through the woods, a hornet whose nest had been destroyed in the operation found lodgment underneath Johnny's shirt. Notwithstanding the fact that he was repeatedly stung by the enraged insect, he removed it with the greatest gentleness. His companions laughingly asked him why he did not kill it, receiving in reply, "It would not be right to kill the poor thing, for it did not intend to hurt me.'

JOHNNY'S RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM.

Next to his enthusiasm for the cultivation of apple trees in what he termed the proper way, that is, from the seed—pruning and grafting being an absolute sin in his eyes—was the zeal with which he advocated the peculiar doctrines of the Swedenborgian faith. In the purchase of books and tracts treating on this system of religion he expended much of his revenue, and it was his custom always to carry a few old volumes with him. Almost the first thing he did upon entering a settler's house, wearied with his long tramp, was to lie down on the floor, with his knapsack for a pillow, and inquire if his auditors would hear "some news right fresh from heaven." Drawing forth his few tattered books, he would enlarge upon the beauties of his faith until his hearers caught the glow of his enthusiasm, while scarcely comprehending his words. So anxious was he that every one should read his books, and so limited was their number, that he devised an original method by which one book was converted into a serial. Dividing a volume into many pieces, each containing a single chapter, he left one at a log house, and on a subsequent visit furnished another fragment, continuing this process until the whole book had been read. In this way he was enabled to furnish reading matter to several families at the same time; the only drawback to the process lying in the fact that the first instalment given to some illiterate backwoodsman sometimes happened to be the last fraction of the volume, and the unfortunate recipient was thus compelled to read the book through backward.

THE DRESS AND APPEARANCE OF THE MISSIONARY.

The personal appearance of Chapman was as singular as his character. He was a small wiry man, quick and restless in his motions and conversation; his beard, though not long was unshaven; his hair was long and dark, and his eyes black and sparkling. He lived the roughest life, camping out in the woods, or, if sleeping in a house, occupying the floor. His dress was an indescribable medley, composed of the cast-off clothing he had taken in exchange for apple trees. In later years he seemed to think even this kind of second hand raiment too luxurious, and wore as his principal garment an old coffee sack which he had bought, and in the bottom and sides of which he cut holes to thrust his head and arms through. This he pronounced "a very serviceable cloak, and as good clothing as any man need wear." He scarcely ever wore shoes, except in winter; but, if travelling in the summer time, and the rough roads hurt his feet, he would make himself a rude pair of sandals. He never purchased any covering for his feet. When he used anything in the form of boots or shoes they were cast-off things, generally unmated, which he would gather up, however dilapidated they might be, always insisting that it was a sin to throw aside a boot or shoe so long as it would adhere to a human foot. His head gear was constructed on a like economical principle. For a long time he wore the large tin dipper in which he cooked his mush while traveling. But as it failed sufficiently to protect his eyes from the sun, he constructed a hat of pasteboard, with an immense peak in front, and bent down at the sides to shade his face from the heat; thus securing an article that combined usefulness with economy, and which became his permanent fashion. The same close economy Johnny carried into all the phases of his life, extending it to his diet, which was meagre as his clothing. He believed it to be a sin to kill any creature for food, holding that the soil produced everything requisite for human subsistence.

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

Among his other eccentricities was that of bearing pain with more than Indian fortitude. Very often he would thrust pins and needles into his flesh without a tremor. His nervous sensibility seems to have been less acute than those of ordinary mortals; for if he had a cut or sore, his method of treatment was first to sear it with a red-hot iron, and then cure it as a burn. This fortitude, together with his strange appearance and eccentric actions, led the Indians, among whom he wandered unmolested, to regard him as a "great medicine-man," and to treat him with much kindness. During the war of 1812, when the frontier settlers where hunted down by the savage allies of Great Britian, Johnny traveled night and day, warning the people of approaching danger. Visiting every cabin, he delivered his message: "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, and hath annointed me to blow the trumpet in the wilderness and sound the alarm in the forest; for behold the tribes of the heathen are round about your doors, and devouring flames follow after them." Denying himself food or rest, he traversed the border day and night, warning all settlers until the danger was past.

Thus this strangely clad, eccentric character wandered for years through the forests and border settlements, caring for his scattered nurseries and spreading the tenets of his peculiar faith. Leading a blameless and moral life, he likened himself to primitive Christians, literally taking no thought of the morrow. It was this conviction that made him at all times serenely happy. Upon one occasion an itinerant preacher was holding forth on the public square in Mansfield in a long and somewhat tedious discourse upon the sin of extravagance; frequently emphasizing his text by the inquiry, "Where now is the barefooted Christian traveling to heaven?" Johny, who was lying on his back in some timber, taking the question in its literal sense, raised his bare feet in the air and vociferated, "Here's your primitive Christian!" to the discomfiture of the well-dressed missionary.

In 1838 Johnny took a solemn farewell of all the families of this part of the State, following his vocation for the next nine years on the border of Ohio and Indiana. In 1847 he died in the cabin of a settler near Fort Wayne, at the age of seventy-two years, forty-six of which had been devoted to his self-imposed mission. The physician who was present at his death was heard to inquire what was Johnny Appleton's religion; he had never seen a man in so placid a state at the approach of death, and so ready to enter upon another life.

HENRI.

THE PLAGUE.

Previous Ravages of the Black Death Among the Armies of Russia.

[From the New York Tribune.]

This is the scourge of the Middle Ages the "Black Death" of the fourteenth century, the blight which fell upon London in 1663 and destroyed nearly half of the population of Marseilles in 1720. Since that dread visitation in Southern France it has not returned to Western Europe save in 1815, when it crossed the threshold of Naples. In 1771 Moscow was under the curse, and several times during the present century has the plague passed over the Danube to lead a dance of death in Southern Russia. During the terrible winter of 1828-29, before Diebitsch led an army of invalids across the Balkan and through sheer audacity dictated the peace of Adrianople, the plague swept over Roumania until 2,000 villages were infected and 82,000 Russian soldiers were lost in the hospitals. From May, 1828, to February 1829, the sick list comprised over 210,000 names and inasmuch as Von Moltke, the historian of the campaign, estimates that the whole strength of the army could not have been over 100,000 men, every soldier, on the average, was twice in the hospital. As early as May, 1829, the plague broke out on the right bank of the Danube and before the winter set in the victorious army was almost wholly destroyed, for not more than 10,000 recrossed the Pruth, and many of these were recruits. This time pestilence has not kept pace with war, but has stalked upon the scene not a long way behind. Two regiments of Cossacks, in returning from the seat of war have carried with them the germs of infection, and, unless the accounts of Austrian and British medical journals are greatly exaggerated the disease is of a most maligunant type and is spreading rapidly.

A CONVENTION of Ohio Prohibitionists to nominate a full State ticket has been called to meet at Columbus on the 20th of next month.

BEAUTY USED AS BOOTY.

HOW LOVELY MRS. LANGTRY WAS PHOTOGRAPHED OUT OF HER SENSES

[From London Truth, December 26.]

"Oh, woe the day that first I sat,
Or, rather, that I stood, sir!
If I had known what I was at,
I never, never would, sir.
For since that time I've had no peace,
No time to call my own, sir;
My sittings came with no surcease,
I rarely was alone, sir.

"They took me—full-length—standing up,
They took me lying down, sir;
They took me drinking from a cup,
And with a floral crown, sir;
They took me in a Yeoman's hat,
And peeping o'er my muff, sir;
They took me cuddling up my cat,
They took me taking snuff, sir!

"They took me white with paper snow,
They took me in a swing, sir;
And all amongst the rushes, O,
And putting on my ring, sir;
They took me in a hammock swung,
And pack'd up in a box, sir;
And to a cross of paste-board hung,
And feeding hens and cocks, sir!

"They took me wandering on the coast,
They took me as a nun, sir;
They took me making butter'd toast,
And eating Sally Lunns, sir;
They took me kneeling on a chair,
They took me eating damper;
They took me with dishevell'd hair,
And popping from a hamper!

"They took me early, took me late,
On land and in a boat, sir;
They took me on a rustic gate,
They took me with a goat, sir;
They took me buttoning up my glove,
And hugging my pet pug, sir;
They took me kissing some dead dove,
And wrapp'd in my fur rug, sir!

"They took me in a dozen hats,
And dresses by the score, sir;
They took me, back'd by Indian mats,
And glancing round a door, sir;
They took me as Elaine the fair,
And as the 'Gardener's Girl,' sir;
They took me letting down my hair,
And with it up in curls, sir.

"They took me smiling in my sleep,
And *a l'equestrienne*, sir;
They took me, posing as Bo Peep,
And talking to a wren, sir.
In short, they took me every way
That fancy could suggest, sir;
Until at last, to my dismay,
They even took my rest, sir."

TOMB OF JEFFERSON.

Monticello and its Surroundings—the Tomb and Mansion.

From the pretty little village of Charlottsville, the county-seat of Albemarle, famous for pippins, a narrow road runs three miles to Monticello, or the "Little Mountain," on which stand the mansion and tomb of Thomas Jefferson, the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence and father of the Democratic party. The narrow road is rarely traversed, the only visitors being the new crop of students at the beginning of each University session or some enthusiastic devotee hailing from a distance. After passing over the intervening plain and entering on the gradual ascent of the "Little Mountain's slope, one is struck by the surrounding scenery, and the charm of this first glance is intensified on reaching the leveled summit of the isolated peak. In this respect the old hero statesman could not have selected a lovelier point for passing the last score of his earthly pilgrimage; it is confessedly the loveliest in all this beautiful mountain country of Virginia. The little mountain peak itself is part of a spur of hills stretching from the Blue Ridge Mountains, in a parallel direction with this chain, a distance of twenty-eight miles, or from the Rappahannock River to the James River, the aforesaid spur assuming successively the ambitious titles of "South," "West" and "Green" mountains. Monticello is located on the portion known as "South Mountains." On the east side, or front, of the old mansion, at the foot of the "Little Mountain," dance the sparkling waters of the Rivanna.

Beyond the streamlet, over the beautiful and variegated plain, enlivened here and there by the neat and tasty Virginia cottage, surrounded by well tilled fields and fruitful vineyards, looms up the distant Chesapeake, lining the horizon with its silver streak. On the right, the eye commands an extensive valley as far as the James River, and on the left another leading up to the Potomac. On the west side, or rear of the mansion, the view is soon interrupted by the elevated mountains.

Monticello is 580 feet high; its summit was leveled to an area of 600 feet by 200, and upon the lawn thus artificially formed, the little mountain sloping gently on every side, Mr. Jefferson erected his residence. After the lapse of well nigh a century the old house looks somewhat dilapidated from disuse, and mellowed by the corroding seasons; but in the main, such as it was built it remains. There are to-day only three structures of any architectural pretension in Virginia, and these are the outcome of the classic school Mr. Jefferson brought home with him from Europe—viz., the Capitol at Richmond, the University of Virginia and Monticello. The first is a success; the others are looked upon by good judges as architectural abortions. But the latter is preeminently the more worthy of attention, because he lived and died in it. Externally it is of the Doric order, with heavy cornices and massive balustrades. The main rooms within are furnished in the Ionic style. As one enters the public hall, Mr. Jefferson's bust, by Ceracchi, an Italian sculptor, is exhibited by a nearly blind guide with due ceremony.

The floor of this hall is made from ten-inch squares of wild cherry wood, very hard, susceptible of high polish, and of the color of mahogany; the border of each square—4 inches wide—is of beach wood, light colored, hard, and also capable of bearing high polish, and, after many years of use and abuse, a half hour's dusting and brushing, would make it compare not altogether unfavorably with the handsomest tessalazioni. An eagle with wide-spread wings serves as a centerpiece. A clock, whose weather beaten face is seen on the exterior at the front, is still in position, though not precisely in running order: the rusty weights are articles shown in the hall, as also the queer open-and-shut ladder, which was used in winding up the timepiece, a ladder fashioned by the owner's own hands exhibiting another slight French importation.

Opposite the main entrance to the hall is a gallery, where the musicians played and kept time, as it were, to the stately minuet. The dining room is connected immediately with the public hall by means of double glass doors, so constructed that when one is pushed open, the other opens also.

What looks to have been formerly an elevated railway of a dumb-waiter communicated with the kitchen and numerous wine-cellars below stairs; but the running gear of this apparatus now appears so out of sorts that guests, were there any, would have to wait a long time before it would satisfy the hunger or thirst. On both sides of the folding-doors there extended, from the floor to the ceiling, and inlaid in the wall, large French plate mirrors. The massive mahogany chairs in which Gen. Lafayette, Duc de la Rochefoucault, Marquis de Chastellux, and many other eminent foreigners, sat around the hospitable board of this refectory, are still preserved in good order. The console, of Italian marble, which he brought from Europe, together with the bust of his friend Voltaire, to whom he was devoted, still remain in dreary loneliness.

There are thirty-six rooms in the house, with alcoves, intended to keep off drafts from the sleepers in each room, and in these alcoves are still to be seen stationary bedsteads, barely consisting of three wooden bars, held in place by iron hooks. The beds, when ready, were intended to be slightly elevated at the head. In one of these beds, of his own design, the noble patriot and worker for humanity expired; the room in which he died is on the top floor and in the southern portion of the building, having only one small window, and is comparatively gloomy.

One of the few remaining chattles of the illustrious deceased is supposed to be an old "gig" or buggy in which he is said to have written out in rough the Declaration on his way to Philadelphia. Surmounting the mansion in a small dome, and directly under this is a large room of eliptical shape with circular windows, four feet in diameter, with walls frescoed and corniced; it was used during summer for dancing—of which, in those old fashioned days, the guests seemed to be very fond. The ellipse was the charactistic feature of his school of art; "the curved line is the line of beauty." The lecture rooms in the University are eliptical; likewise the yard around his house; as well as many of its rooms.

Upon its owner's death Monticello was sold for his debts—incurred in feeding too many hungry crowds and inaccurately keeping his own account books. A rich Jew by the name of Levi bought the property; at his death he willed it with an endowment of $250,000, as a sailors' orphans' home and school; his son had the will set aside, on the ground that "the object was insufficiently designated," and it is now said that he intends to put it in repairs and make of the place a summer resort. The graveyard annexed to the place contains only two graves; one of Dabney Carr, a most intimate friend of youthful days, and side by side with it, the other of Mr. Jefferson himself. His monument consists of a plain die, or cube of three feet, without moldings, surmounted by an obelisk six feet high, each of a single piece of granite, as he directed. On the face of the oblisk is merely the following inscription.

Here was buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Author of the Declaration of American Independence,
Of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom,
And Father of the University of Virginia,
Born April 2, 1742, O. S.
Died July 4, 1826.

Two days before dying Mr. Jefferson told his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, that in a certain drawer in an old pocket book she would find something intended for her, and, on afterward looking there, she found the following verses, written by him:

"Life's visions are vanished, its dreams are no more.
Dear friends of my bosom, why bathed in tears?
I go to my fathers, I welcome the shore
Which crowns all my hopes or which buries my cares.
Then farewell, my dear, my lov'd daughter, adieu!
The last pang of life is in parting with you!
Two seraphs await me long shrouded in death;
I will bear them your love on my last parting breath."

The tomb and monument at Monticello are well and sufficiently preserved. It was lately mooted in Congress to make an appropriation toward caring for them, but no appropriation is needed in this direction.

Substitutes for Liquor.

[From the Boston Journal.]

A curious feature of the operation of the no-license law in Norwich, Conn., is the substitution by drinkers of other stimulants in the place of liquors. Perhaps the most natural substitute is Jamaica ginger This extract has about double the alcholic strength of whisky and, as it is medicine in constant demand and kept by all druggists, it makes a very satisfactory substitute for the old toper who is bound to get drunk on something. That it is used in this way to a considerable extent is shown from the increased sales of the drug, as well as the confession of the user. One dealer estimates his sales of Jamaica ginger since the 1st of November as fully three times as great as they were before; another sells perhaps a third more now than before that date; another has noticed but little increase—not over five per centum—while a fourth estimates the calls upon him as five times as large now as they were up to November 1. It is also said that the sale of paregoric has slightly increased in some cases.

Thurman and Edmunds.

[Washington Letter.]

There are many strange fancies among Senators. Edmunds and Thurman are the closest of close friends. They are always together, and it is really touching to see Thurman turn in his seat, look up at the clock, pull his big red handkerchief from his pocket, blow a blast on his bugle and then rise to his feet and march out of the chamber while Edmunds goes through about the same preliminaries before marching out on the opposite side. They meet in the judiciary committee room and there pledge themselves over Blackstone out of a black stone bottle, and then march back to the chamber, one a few minutes after the other.

SENATOR-ELECT VEST of Missouri, writes to a friend in Philadelphia: "There is some foundation for the statement as to Mrs. Pollard's attack on me at Richmond. She struck me with a cowhide and I handed her over to the police. My offense was the having advised a member from Tennessee not to be blackmailed by her."

WITH CLEARER VISION.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

I saw to night the man I loved
Three little years ago:
I did not think so short a time
Could change a mortal so!

There were none like him in those days,
So strong, so true, so wise;
He had a lofty, marble brow,
And tender, soulful eyes.

A voice of music; hair by which
The raven's wing would seem
But pale indeed; a face and form
To haunt a sculptor's dream.

But when I looked at him to-night,
I saw no single trace
Of the old glory; only just
A very common face.

No marble brow, no soul-lit orbs;
The face was round and sleek
That once to my love-haunted eyes
Was so intensely Greek.

I know full well he has not changed
So very much. Ah, me!
But I was blind in those dear days,
And now, alas, I see.

'Tis very dreadful to be blind,
Of course, and yet to-night
I should be happier, far if I
Had not received my sight.

One little thought will trouble me—
I only wish I knew
Whether he still is blind, or if
His eyes are open, too.

CARLOTTA PARRY.

TWO LOVES AND TWO LIVES.

A Pardon by the Queen Revives Old Story of Dublin Love and Crime.

[Correspondence of N. Y. World.]

DUBLIN, January 8.—The Queen has very recently pardoned Henry Kirwan, whose trial for the murder of his wife Maria, twenty-six years ago, created an interest almost world-wide. Few, perhaps, of the present generation of newspaper-readers, busily as it has kept pace with the strides of crime at home, will recall the circumstances of a tragedy which convulsed Dublin society in 1852 and threw Kirwan into Spike Island Prison, near Queenstown, with the shadow of a halter around his neck; but the story is one having many dramatic features, and is well worth a second telling.

Kirwan was an artist of rising fame, a man of wealth, highly esteemed in Dublin society, and prominent in the Freemasonry of that city. It was supposed that his domestic relations were of the pleasantest kind, and it only became known after the death of the wife, whom it was alleged he murdered, that he had been for several years bearing the expense of another establishment at Ring End, on the outskirts of Dublin, which was presided over by a second Mrs. Kirwan, also named Maria,—Maria Teresa Kenney,—and the mother by him of eight children. Each wife was ignorant of the existence of the other, but the murdered woman in April, 1852, accidentally discovered the circumstances. These complications served to furnish one and, perhaps, the strongest of the three elements which in all murder cases must be considered.—motive. If motive to instigate and opportunity to accomplish can be proven, the physical act of murder is easily and sometimes too rashly inferred.

The artist with his rightful wife—the one with whose murder he was charged—were in the habit of spending a portion of their summers at Howth, a very popular seaside resort about seven miles from Dublin. Here at the time of the tragedy they were established. Just a mile from Howth is a small island known as Ireland's Eye, which in those days, as at the present time, was given over to a few untamable goats and the picturesque ruins of what was once a monastery. To the sea it presents a rugged front of perpendicular rocks into which the waves have eaten queer little nook and caves. It was the habit of the artist frequently to visit the lonely place, whose picturesqueness and commanding position furnished themes for his sketch-book. Mrs. Kirwan, it was said, often accompanied her husband, and while he worked she amused herself by bathing in some one of the little pools made by this singular honeycombed sea-wall. The water in none of them was deep, but it was peculiarly limpid and pleasant to bathe in. On the 6th of September, 1852, the artist and his wife were rowed over to this island by boatmen who were instructed to return for them early in the evening. At the time appointed they did return and were met at the beach by Kirwan, who, in a word, told them that his wife had strangely disappeared, and bade them pull him back to Howth. The boatmen, aware that there was no way by which the lady could have left the island, urged a further search for her, to which her husband indifferently—so they afterwards were allowed to testify—consented. Exploring one by one the many caves of the coast, they at last came upon the unfortunate woman lying in her bathing-dress in the rocky ledge of a shallow pool, her feet alone in the water. Upon her face and body were superficial cuts and bruises, and blood had issued from her nose and ears. The body was taken to the mainland, where, a Coroner's jury having returned a verdict of "accidental death," it was buried in the cemetery, the ground of which was so wet that rapid decomposition was found to have rendered it incapable of furnishing any proof when at last a suspicion of foul play was aroused. The suspicion arose first in the mind of a shrewd detective, who, noticing at the funeral an unknown woman, was impelled by that strange fate which seems to go hand in hand with the craft, to follow her to Dublin, and thus learned the secret of Kirwan's double life.

Here was the needed motive; the rest was easily added. Kirwan was indicted for murder in November, 1852, and brought to trial on the 8th of the ensuing December.

Upon the trial a yachting party were found who remembered while tacking close in under the island on the evening of the 6th of September to have heard a woman shriek; four other persons who were on the mainland testified similarly. The boatmen recalled Kirwan's indifference as to any search for his wife, and also the ugly circumstance of the lady's clothes having been found in a spot previously searched and after Kirwan had been a short time away from the searchers. It was also shown that the knowledge of her husband's relations with the woman at Ring's End had only come to the lady a few months before the fatal afternoon. It was proved that the artist went to the island with a sword stick in his hand, These facts, with some others of similar import, were nimble shuttles in winding a fatal web about the man. The trial lasted two days and was ably conducted. Some physicians for the defense testified that she might have died of epilepsy. All that wealth could do was done for the accused. On the 10th of December, however, he was found guilty and sentenced by Mr. Justice Crampton to death. This result was unexpected by either the accused or his friends. The latter were numerous, wealthy, and influential. Then, as still continues the policy of the law in Great Britain, and was once the case in New York, accused persons were prohibited from giving testimony. His own story, however, was communicated to the Home Secretary, who in that year was Lord Palmerston, and it was so straightforward an one that, while the Minister did not feel justified in recommending a full pardon to the Crown, he did sanction a commutation to imprisonment for life. Kirwan's story substantially was that, although his wife had nominally forgiven him, and for the sake of society appearances had made neither a family nor a public complaint, she was jealous. While she and himself were in the place of the alleged murder—to which he had gone for sketching purposes, as was natural, and indeed he produced two sketches made at the time,—a "tiff" arose. She separated from him and strolled away rather sulkily, and said she would bathe; but what occurred he knew not, and could only suppose that she fell from rocks or was taken with congestion of the head. He denied the inferences of the boatmen—against the introduction of which as evidence his counsel had vainly striven—and said that, although dazed by her disappearance, and for a time overwhelmed at the sudden thought of the complications which must publicly ensue, and that would bring Mrs. Kirwan number two to a full knowledge of affairs,—nevertheless he intended to, and supposed that by his conduct he did, give every disposition and effort to the search for her. He contended that if he had been disposed to murder her he could more easily have designed an accidental overturning of a boat,—for he was a good swimmer,—or have caused the tide to take away her body. Moreover, that he could have then stated the disappearance in his own way.

For several years the matter divided Dublin society and Irish gossip into partisans of guilt and innocence Perhaps the majority might be quotod as believing in the latter. He was, as is to be readily observed from the accounts of the trial, convicted solely upon circumstantial evidence. And it was argued that since wife number one knew of wife number two, and had not in any wise divulged her knowledge or disapproved any disposition to use it as a sword, there was no real motive for the killing. Especially not, when even her natural death, if published in Dublin papers, would acquaint number two and her children of the complication. No one accused him of living unhappily with either. The discussion unfolded the unfolded the theory of a duality in love, and that a person might love two of different dispositions and different physical and mental charactistics with equal zest and apparent fidelity; and in short, there were often love cases where not only ignorance made bliss, but rendered applicable another saying that, "concerning things not apparent there were as good as if they did not exist."

The events, however, faded into forgetfulness, and some of the children of the imprisoned father died, and some grew into womanhood and manhood; he all the while asserting his innocence, and never displaying vindictivness, but philosophically admitting that circumstances certainly held him somewhat at disadvantage. The pardon is not now placed upon the ground of the belief of the Home Secretary in Kirwan's innocence, but partially upon the doubt which has been strengthened by the events of time and partially upon his uniform good conduct and innocent bearing.

PEANUT AND CLAY COFFEE.

Not Comfortable Breakfast Table Reading.

[New York Evening Post.]

The writer hereof, while sitting in the office of a large coffee and spice mill a few years ago, heard a clerk ask the manager whether an order for a large quantity of ground coffee could be filled within a certain time. Before replying the manager stepped to a speaking-tube, whistled, and then asked: "Has that cargo of peanuts arrived yet?" Having received an answer apparently satisfactory, he told the clerk that the order could be filled in the time mentioned.

In the course of investigating this subject the *Evening Post's* representative happened to meet an old acquaintance formerly engaged in a coffee and spice mill. On being asked about some of the tricks of the trade he said:

"Now, look here, you think that there's nothing too bad to be done in one of these mills, but I can tell you of a trick that beats any adulteration they ever did clean out of sight."

Having obtained a promise that no names should be used, he said that he had been asked a couple of years ago if he would like to undertake the manufacture of artificial coffee. Being of a speculative turn of mind (and *en passant*, none too scrupulous) he went into the business.

"We used to buy a very soft, fine blue clay, grind it thoroughly and dry out the water. It was then moistened to a moulding consistency with extract of chiccory and dandelion, moulded into coffee bean shape and mixed with a certain proportion of pure coffee. When roasted it had all the appearance of genuine coffee, with the additional advantage to us of weighing more. Using twenty-five per centum of clay beans which weighed about twenty-five per centum more than the real coffee, we would get six and one-quarter per centum more weight out of a given quantity by measure, and this additional weight was enough to pay for the working of the clay into shape; so that our clay coffee gave us a clean profit of twenty-five cents on the dollar, beside the profit on the genuine coffee."

"Did you sell much of it?"

"We did a very large business. We could undersell any other house in the market, but we never ran down our prices so as to excite suspicion. By keeping just enough below market rates to secure a sale for all we could handle, we kept up good profits and a good reputation."

"Where did your clay come from?"

"That I can't tell you. I've gone out of the business myself for reasons of my own."

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We offer to every subscriber of The Weekly Post from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice, a Beautiful Engraving. We offer, in addition, to every subscriber the full value of their subscription in a thoroughly live, readable newspaper. We ask Democrats and our friends everywhere to exert themselves in extending the circulation of The Post. We will furnish specimen copies on application.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

Senators BAILEY and GARLAND, the Democratic members of the Louisiana sub-Committee, are back in Washington, well satisfied with the results of the investigation. HAYES' District Attorney LEONARD had secured the names of all the negroes who claimed to have been intimidated in the State in advance of the arrival of the Committee and the Republicans had plain sailing. Mr. LEONARD was placed upon the witness-stand, and he reluctantly testified that five years ago he was at the head of the White League organization in the State and advocated the shooting of every negro in the State if necessary to elect the Democratic ticket. The results of the sub-committee's work in New Orleans, according to the statements of Messrs. GARLAND and BAILEY, may be summed up briefly as follows: The population of Louisiana is between 800,000 and 900,000 people. The sub-committee found that of this number less than one hundred persons committed acts of cruelty and violence in connection with the elections. There are fifty-seven parishes in the State, and outrages which the minority of the committee agree to be perfectly unjustifiable were committed previous to and upon the day of election in only three parishes—Natchitoches, Point Coupee and Tensas. After the election one or two disturbances occurred in parishes where defeated candidates attempted to obtain possession of the election returns. In Tensas Parish events previous to the election led to mutual distrust on both sides and an insurrection was created. The negroes and whites each armed themselves, and two or three murders were committed. The conservative element of both parties in the State did all in its power to prevent these outrages. The offending persons were lawless characters who for years past, under carpet-bag rule, have been accustomed to see the laws violated with impunity and might overpower right with a ruthless hand.

One sub-committee is now at work at Charleston, and Senators MCDONALD and RANDOLPH represent the Democrats in the investigation. Of course the evidence is contradictory, but the fact is made very clear that large numbers of colored men voted with the Democrats, in South Carolina, and for so doing were maltreated or threatened with violence by some of their own race.

THE WAR CLAIMS.

There have been several lively passages in debate in the House recently, between Northern and Southern Democrats on the payment of claims of alleged Southern Unionists for losses during the war. We suppose every district has its claimant of "undoubted loyalty," and of course it is the duty of his representative to press it for payment. So far they have met with no success, and the Republicans, when in power in Congress, paid fifty dollars of these claims to one that has been passed by a Democratic House.

In the House on Tuesday there was a discussion on sending a $10,000 claim [illegible] Mississippi to the Court of Claims. [illegible] were minors during the [illegible] once deceased, [illegible] was [illegible] a gen- [illegible] ER, a [illegible]. Por- [illegible] it with [illegible] of his re- [illegible] doctrine. [illegible] Southern [illegible]se claims, [illegible] mbered that enemies' lines was taken or destroyed by our troops in carrying on the war, the Government of the United States is not liable for such property by the laws of nations and of war unless it chose to assume such liability. That it did see fit to do, as regards the property taken from loyal citizens, for a limited time. But its liability for such claims ended with the limitation which Congress provided in the bill establishing the Southern Claims Commission. * * * I am now opposed to its revival. The war has been over for some fifteen years. The loyal men of the South have had an opportunity to present their claims. To now at this late day give them another opportunity would be to open the door to a vast army of claimants, many of whom are without merit. The question of a man's loyalty who was South during the late war is one of the most uncertain and illusive of questions. Proof of some sort indicating that he was dissatisfied at some time with the rebellion or with its leaders can be collected in regard to almost any man there. And the temptation that would be held out to get up pretended claims and for claimants to assume to have been loyal would be very great. From all I can learn from gentlemen from that section, I think the general opinion at the South is that few of these claims are honest; that more injustice than justice would be done by reviving them; that they afford a constant ground for irritation, misconstruction, and mistrust; and that the South would on the whole be better off if it were once for all understood that the opportunity to assert such claims would not be revived.

On the whole, therefore, I think it is better for the South, better for the North, better for the whole country, that the matter should be treated as settled, and that it should be understood that no one of these war claims will be paid, and that we should say, once for all, frankly, that we will not pay them. The North does not want these claims paid; the South itself as a whole does not demand their payment, and no step looking to the payment of such claims should be taken by this House now.

This debate was continued on Wednesday, when General BRAGG of Wisconsin, a leading Democratic member, made a decided speech in opposition to the bill. He told the Southern members if "the South was solid for the Democratic party simply for the purpose of getting money out of the Treasury, it would be well for the Northern Democracy if Southern Democrats went over to the Republican party, and he hoped they would do so."

Mr. ELLIS of Louisiana, confirmed the position of the Northern Democrats in regard to the "loyalty" of Southern men to the Union during the war. There was no such loyalty; they were loyal to their own section. Mr. ELLIS said that he did not know more than three men in his State who had been loyal to the Union. He was willing now to vote for a Constitutional amendment which will shut out all war claims of the kind.

We have no idea these claims will pass. The United States is not liable, as Mr. POTTER said, for the losses of Southern Unionists during the war, either under the law of nations or laws of war. The Republicans commenced paying them, waiving the legal rights of the Government, and paid hundreds of millions. They opened the door, and are endeavoring to make political capital because the Democrats won't close it.

GRANT BY ALL MEANS.

General GRANT'S nomination for President, which seems tolerably certain, we think is regarded by Democrats everywhere as the very best thing the Republicans could do—for the Democracy. That GRANT has certain elements of strength cannot be doubted, but these would only be useful in securing the nomination, and in a canvass before the people would be elements of weakness. His friends control the machinery of the Republican organization, as has been illustrated in the election of United States Senators in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin; but in every one of these States, the successful man would be rejected by the people if they had the chance. Their triumph was the triumph of the party organization, absolutely committed to their interest, which is quite a different thing from calling on the people, as in a Presidential election, to make choice by universal suffrage of the best man for President. GRANT can secure the nomination, but the disreputable politicians and work that will give him this, will be fatal with the voters. There is a general disposition to give GRANT full credit for his military abilities or luck, but the farther we get away from the war the stronger the purpose to draw the distinction between the successful general and the perverse, incompetent and corrupt civilian. GRANT has been twice elected on his war record, and the next time he comes up it will be on his record as President that the people will pass. They did this in the tidal wave of 1874; in the Presidential election of 1876, with a Republican candidate who distinctly repudiated Grantism. In 1880, if the occasion presents itself, the verdict will be more emphatic than ever. The idea of a "strong government," with GRANT as some sort of a dictator, suggested during and after the labor riots, by a class of men not fit to be citizens of a free republic, has no strength in it now. By thoughtful students of history, who would wield great influence from their closets in moulding public opinion, it is loathed as a visible sign of the decay of the American theory of government, while the very suggestion is a threat against the labor of the country which will be resented at the ballot box. The one great power GRANT would have on his side would be that of money. His millionaire friends avow their willingness to make up millions to compass his election, while the banks and bondholding influence would undoubtedly be on his side. But we hardly think the American people can be bought up by the wholesale. If so, an imperial regime would be properly in order. Further, in 1880 it will not be a question, as it was in 1876, of buying a few miserable scoundrels on Returning Boards, to steal the votes of States. That cannot be done again. Looking over the field, if the Republican leaders who set up and pull down nominations are willing, we say GRANT by all means.

THE statistics of crime presented to the Connecticut Legislature show that "there were only three cases of blasphemy in 1878—one each in Hartford, Windham and Tolland counties." We have also a law in Pennsylvania punishing blasphemy with fine or imprisonment. The fact no cases are reported, as against three in Connecticut in 1878, shows the true goodness of the people of this Christian Commonwealth, whose "mountain peaks," as Gov. HOYT said with great originality, "point towards Heaven and rivers roll to the sea." Just in what other directions the peaks could point or the rivers roll, is what we would like to know.

THE "DIVY" BUSINESS.

Lest any thoughtless person should run off into gushing laudation of Secretary-Recorder-Chairman QUAY for his disinterestedness in giving up the Philadelphia $50,000 Recorder job to accept the modest place of Secretary of the Commonwealth at $5,000 a year, it is proper to state that all these little things are managed by the CAMERON politicians on well understood business principles. There is a pooling plan in vogue. Mr. LANE, who is to succeed Mr. QUAY, very likely sees that the latter gentleman loses nothing, while Mr. LANE will certainly be the gainer if he secures a moiety of the perquisites of the fat Recordership.

This is no new feature in the distribution of the fruits of Republican victory in Pennsylvania. The officeholder has rarely netted the full salary or fees of his office. There has always been a "divide," sometimes to soothe the feelings and replenish the purse of the disappointed, or to pay the office broker, or to go to the party fund for political campaign work. Mr. MACKEY, we judge, among his other achievements, established this as the common law and usage of his party, and by its operations he accomplished such great things as a pacificator, and reconciled those viciously inclined to bolting. It would astonish Republicans themselves outside the inner circle trusted with the mysteries of party work, to learn the extent to which it prevails. The legislator very often does not hesitate to share the salary of the fireman or paster he gets place at Harrisburg, just to make good his "election expenses." The proprieties are not lost sight of. In the distribution of State offices, especially those sinecures of good pay and long standing, the system is universal, and it enters largely into the arrangement for county and city offices.

It is esay to see by these means, how large and compact a body of politicians can be kept working in concert in the interest of the ruling clique. In this case it is the CAMERON ring, and it owes much of its power to the skill with which the "divy" business is arranged. The system is one of comparatively recent growth. We never heard of it while the Democrats had power in the State, nor in the early days of Republicanism when that party was earnest in its anti-slavery crusade. It is of later origin, and came in about the time, say 1867, when the CAMERONS crushed out all opposition. It has flourished tremendously since then, and is now a recognized and established principle of the party managers.

EUROPEAN Governments are taking every precaution against the spread of the plague from Russia into Western Europe. A long time has elapsed since the plague has depopulated whole regions in Europe, and immunity too often begets imprudence; but in this case very stringent measures have been adopted by Austria and Germany. The latest ravages of the plague in Europe were made in the Neapolitan States in 1815-16. It was last in Russia in 1771-2 and in Southern France in 1720. Prior to this no instance appears in the records until we reach the appalling visitation of England in 1665. Before that date, however, it is said that England was regularly assailed by plague every thirty or forty years. Many diseases have been mistaken for plague, and for a time errors have existed as regards its actual presence. The true disorder is a virulent contagious fever "characterized by an eruption of carbuncles and buboes." Many who are seized die, however, before the appearance of the eruption. There seems unhappily to be no doubt that the disease which has broken out in Russia is the veritable plague; and this being so, the precautions of the International Sanitary Commission have not been determined upon a day too soon.

THE Senate very properly has passed Senator SAULSBURY'S resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of commissions paid for negotiation of United States bonds for sale. The information to be brought out by this resolution will furnish very interesting reading. It is stated that up to 1870 the enormous amount of fifty-nine million dollars was paid out for commissions on the sale of bonds, and that the commissions paid during the GRANT administration were more excessive than those paid during the war. In addition to the enormous commissions, favored agents of the Treasury Department realized colossal sums from the accrued interest on bonds. For instance, the treasury would deliver millions of bonds in a lump to its agents. When the bonds were sold the purchaser would be charged accrued interest, which in many cases would be, two, three, four and five months, and yet on settling with the department the agents would account only for the principal of the bonds.

"AS WE predicted," Governor HOYT yesterday appointed ex-Governor HARTRANFT Major General of the State militia, or National Guard. In the military law but one Major General is provided for. Governor HARTRANFT filled all the other places, but left the chief one vacant for himself. We presume he has failed in the Berlin mission and the Collectorship at Philadelphia. QUAY is to give up the Recordship to DAVID H. LANE of Philadelphia, and takes his old place as Secretary of the Commonwealth. Governor HOYT accepts the situation and administers the decrees of the CAMERON ring with as great facility as his predecessor.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Dominion Government contemplates the establishment of a new tariff, which, as against the United States, is to be highly retaliatory, and of course highly protective for the Canadians.

MR. HAYES is to civil service reform Senator CHRISTIANCY of Michigan into a diplomatic mission so as to permit ZACH CHANDLER to return to the Senate. It was ZACH who furnished "money and troops."

GOVERNOR HOYT is the first Governor of Pennsylvania elected to whose commission all the provisions of the Constitution of 1873 apply. His is the first term extended to four years, and he is the first Governor ineligible for re-election to the next succeeding term, in 1882.

MR. HAYES on Saturday signed the Pension Arrearages bill, which originated in the "Confederate" House and was voted for by the "brigadiers." As nearly as can be estimated fifty millions of dollars will be required to settle the claims under it, although some authorities put the figures as high as eighty millions.

SPEAKER LONG gets much credit for his House Committees, and we judge deserves it. Unlike HERR, President of the Senate, he did not proscribe the anti-CAMERON Republicans, and he also consulted the Democrats as to what assignments should be made of Democratic members. Mr. LONG commences well, and he has more ability and tact than there has been in the Speaker's chair for several years.

No more competent Major General, perhaps, could be selected, for our State militia, than ex-Governor HARTRANFT, and we shall soon discover that his great ability and experience in the military line will be rewarded by making it a salaried office. He can't afford to meander around the State with gold shoulder straps and a brilliant staff for the mere glory; that is an old story with him; he must have a salary.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has withdrawn from the Senate his "peace offering" reaffirming the constitutional amendments. This is hard on the great legal light of the Republican side; but it is still harder that he was caught tripping on his resolutions, by declaring a legal and constitutional principle, as to the duty of Congress in connection with the suffrage, which the Supreme Court a few months ago, repudiated in an opinion by the Chief Justice. ST. JEROME will roost lower.

THERE is nothing like making a law excessively stringent to make it a nullity. A member of the House at Harrisburg has introduced an eight-hour law which provides, in effect, that any one who shall "compel the employed to labor more than eight hours for a day's work" shall be fined $1,000 and imprisoned not less than three months for the first offence, with increasing penalties, culminating in permanent imprisonment and the confiscation of his property, for repetitions of the crime.

GOVERNOR MARKS of Tennessee, in his message, did not talk so much about getting down to hard pan as Governor HOYT; but one of the first acts of his administration was to sign a bill reducing his own salary from $4,000 to $3,000 per annum. We pay our Governor $10,000 a year, with a mansion furnished luxuriantly, and a big incidental fund, that he may discourse on the beauties of low wages and small profits. If he was bothered about his market money, you see he could not turn out such glowing periods.

Two results of the great distress in England have already declared themselves: The first is the renewal of the emigration movement. It will not be surprising if the United States, in the next few years, receive such accessions from England and Wales as they did from Ireland during and after the Irish famine. The other result is the revival of vegetarian discussions in the English press. It is very comforting for the poor operatives and laborers who can't get meat to be told that they are much better without it; but they had better come to America.

TILDEN says the opportunity he has long wished for to vindicate himself and confuse his enemies has come at last and that before the investigation is finished the mountain of calumny which was gotten up purposely to crush him will be thrown back on the heads of its inventors. It is not often that Mr. TILDEN speaks out so vigorously. It is clear now, that he means business. It also explain the opposition of a class of Democrats to the cipher investigation. In their enmity to TILDEN they were satisfied the case should rest on the *Tribune* expose, be it true or false.

The Policy of Blood and Iron.

The cost of war in blood and treasure can hardly be understood, even when tabulated,—the figures are so tremendous. It is the opinion of some close observers of affairs in Europe that the present Socialist agitation in Germany, Spain, Italy, and other countries is mainly attributable to the mistakes of the diplomatists who have during the last twenty years directed the destinies of Europe. By bringing about the Crimean war Napoleon III., it is believed, deferred the solution of the Eastern question for a quarter of a century, and Europe spent unproductively many milliards at the bedside of the Sick man. Then came Prince Bismarck, who turned the Germanic Confederation into a huge Prussian barrack. During the period of the political direction of Napoleon and Bismarck, from 1853 to 1878, Europe has applied most of her productive forces to her armaments, and has constantly been preparing for peace; such preparations, however, did not protect her against wars, but provoked them. This "iron" policy has cost humanity 1,748,000 lives, *i. e.*, 750,000 in the Crimean war, 45,000 in Italy, 3,000 in Sleswick-Holstein, 45,000 in the Austro-Prussian war, 65,000 in the Mexican expedition, 215,000 in the Franco-Prussian war, 25,000 in Servia, and 600,000 in the Turco-Russian campaign, to say nothing of the victims of cholera, typhus, dysentery, and other inevitable accompaniments of war. From a financial point of view this terrible epoch of destruction gives even more astonishing results, the total cost amounting to $6,315,000,000. Notwithstanding this enormous expenditures of money and working power, Europe continues to apply all her means to the maintenance of armies.

THE country at large will be pleased to know that Ida Lewis, the Grace Darling of America, has been appointed keeper of the lighthouse situated on the Lime Rocks in Newport harbor, at a salary of $750 per year. Her mother has been the custodian of the light since the death of Ida's father, a few years ago. The latter, by reason of her age, was induced to resign, through the influence of United States Senator Burnside, who had Ida appointed in recognition of her services in saving life. Secretary Sherman in his letter conveying the appointment says: "This appointment is conferred upon you as a mark of my appreciation for your noble and heroic efforts in saving human life." The keepership of the light, therefore, is retained in the family. The salary has been increased $250 for Ina's benefit. Her mother will remain with her.

GENERAL SHERMAN intends, at an early day, to make a long contemplated tour of inspection through Florida, Georgia, and the South Atlantic States, in the course of which he will return after an absence of forty years to the scene of a part of his earlier life as well as to revisit many of the points of interest covered by his late campaigns. The direct object of his trip, however, is to examine certain abandoned military posts and other neglected property of the United States in Florida and at Atlanta, Ga., with a view to ascertaining what measures should be taken to reclaim and preserve the same, and secure the interests of the General Government. He will be gone about ten days or two weeks.

A BUFFALO *Courier* reporter interviewed the Marquis of Lorne at Niagara Falls in regard to Lord Dufferin's idea of establishing an internationel park on both sides of Niagara river, at the falls, and ascertained that the new Governor General of Canada is heartily in favor of the project. He has read the annual message of Governor Robinson of New York, and coincided with his views in regard to the park, expressing the opinion that the plan was perfectly feasible, and though it would take a deal of money, of course, thought the thing might be done.

MR. HAYES has made a shot-gun appointment in nominating Joseph H. Sloss of Alabama, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of that State. Sloss is an Old Line Whig. He served in the Confederate army during the war and was elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses from the Sixth Alabama District as a Conservative Democrat. Mr. Sloss obtained considerable notoriety a short time ago because of a difficulty he had with his son-in-law in which the shot-gun policy came very near being enforced.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY, on Tuesday signed a very large number of commissions of ladies to post offices. He says the number of ladies appointed to small offices, the compensation of which ranges from $100 to $500 has nearly doubled in the past four years. He speaks of them very highly, and thinks they are well adapted to post-offices of a minor class, as they are always in and attend strictly to business, no matter how insignificant.

Hewitt's Cipher Speech.

[Washington Special.]

Hale balanced himself between two desks, spoke easily and with an oily easiness, saying with the practised intonation of a speaker used to this great hall the precisely proper thing for a Republican leader to say. Not much but just that. He left three minutes for Conger to come down the aisle and say a sharp thing or two, and then Potter yielded the rest of his time to Hewitt. There is a certain weight attaching to truth and sincerity which Hewitt always has. It steadied him in executing the great task he so successfully performed. Upon his own motion and assertion he swept aside a great load of calumny, and buried it under the single staring fact that where admittedly money only was needed to complete a corrupt bargain, money was refused by the only man who could refuse it and lose the Presidency to which he was elected, or grant it and win his own. Samuel J. Tilden was that man—and he refused it. The concluding sentence of Hewitt's speech was a ringing one. It found an echo in the honest sentiment of more than one stalwart Republican who heard it. One by my side exclaimed as it was delivered, "That is so—Tilden would never have bargained away the birthright of his party as Hayes did ours to get the Presidency." There was no need of further debate. The House ordered the inquiry. No Republican is satisfied with its prospect. Mr. Tilden may well be.

A Snowed-Up Bridegroom.

[New York Letter in St. Louis Republican.]

An event in Fifty-seventh street last week shows how much more important the wedding dress is to the wedding woman than the man she is wedding. The Fifty-seventh street bride is no young, changeable-minded girl, but a party who knows what she is about. Her guests were invited, her minister engaged, so were those of the Custom House victim. But the Fifty-seventh street lady had her dress in the house a week ahead—that made all the difference in the world. Augustus George, who was to wed, got aboard some train whose track lay through Oswego or Syracuse, got snowed up and couldn't thaw out—sent a telegram—but the lady thought it over. On hand (like the familiar wart) was a small excrescence of a man—a long time boarder with "mamma," a feeble adorer, who was to have been a cherished guest. His sympathy for the bride was of a nature convertible readily for purposes of love. The lady said it "was a shame to put off the marriage ceremony," he said, "it was," and of a sudden he discovered a way to circumvent cruel fate. "Put yourself in his place," anticipated Laura Maria. "I will." They actually telegraphed Augusta George to make no further tracks, stay snowed up, do as he pleased. The day, the hour, and the man came, the little boarder married Laura, and the feast was eaten.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CONKLING'S BRASS BAND.

Johnny Logan plays the organ,
His wife she plays the drum;
Don Cameron plays the tamborine
And Roscoe he goes tum-tum, tum-tum,
He has such funny ways,
And every little while he plays
The deuce with "Mister" Hayes.
—*Boston Post.*

AN IMPENDING EVENT.

He was sitting by the fire,
With Marier;
And toward her every moment he
Drew nigher;
'Till her chair did interpose,
When he kissed her on the nose—
They'll be married when this sloppy weather's
dryer.
—*Exchange.*

THE cranberry crop of New Jersey for 1878 is estimated at 300,000 bushels.

TWELVE greenback newspapers have died for want of support in Iowa since the election last November.

A BILL to compromise the debt of New Orleans at forty cents on the dollar is now before the Louisiana Legislature.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHLEICHER died so poor that even the expenses of his late canvass had to be borne by his friends.

MR. GLADSTONE, while Premier, made within three of double the number of baronets that Lord Beaconsfield has made.

A WASHINGTON Court has decided that funeral expenses are to be regarded as preferred claims against the estate of the deceased.

SENATOR THURMAN has consented to deliver an oration during the commencement exercises at Chapel Hill, N. C., University, next June.

THERE are now in the Boston Public Library 357,958 volumes. In December 104,989 books were taken out by an average of 30,000 people.

MR. A. H. STEPHENS is said to be the best whist player now in Congress. He wrote the article on that game in "Johnson's Encyclopedia."

GENERAL GREEN CLAY SMITH, who once ran for President of the United States on the Prohibitory ticket, is about to take charge of a Kentucky Hotel.

SENATOR HEREFORD of West Virginia, is a useful man. He is lecturing in the towns of his State on "The American Farmer the Hope of his Country."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES used but one pen for all his literary work between 1857 and September, 1878. He has sent the old veteran to the makers for repair.

THE Massachusetts State Senators readjusted their salaries the other day. They refused to cut their compensation down to $350, but finally compromised on $500.

SIX hundred colored militia attended the funeral of the late Representative Hartridge at Savannah, Ga. There was an insurance of $20,000 on Mr. Hartridge's life.

THE Illinois Senate, by a vote of forty to seven, has passed a resolution asking that the silver dollar of colonial times be restored as a unit of value, with unlimited coinage.

SENATOR-ELECT VEST of Missouri, is described as an oratorical sky-scraper. He will be pulled down by some of those cold-blooded lawyers before he has warmed his seat.

STATE TREASURER RENFRAE of Georgia telegraphs home that he has sold twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of the new four per centum Georgia bonds at par in this city.

GEN. A. PIKE is now engaged in organizing the "Knights of the Cactus," to be composed of the veterans of the Mexican war, and the order to descend to their male children.

SENATOR CHAFFEE of Colorado, proposes soon to introduce a bill in Congress to impose an *ad valorem* duty of two per centum on foreign silver bullion, to protect home producers.

GEN. ALBERT PIKE is now said to be engaged in organizing the "Knights of the Cactus," to be composed of the veterans of the Mexican war, and the order to descend to the male children.

A GERMAN paper says that the repeater, rifle, the invention of an Austrian Captain, is the best military weapon in existence, and hints at its adoption in the German army in place of the Mauser.

THE Indiana Supreme Court has decided that a subscription made on Sunday is not binding in law. The effect of this will be to invalidate subscriptions made on Sunday to liquidate church debts.

THE hundredth anniversary of the death of David Garrick, the most illustrious name in English theatrical annals, occurred last Monday. Garrick's last appearance was made in *King Lear*.

A BILL has been introduced in the Ohio Senate to provide that all executions by hanging shall take place within the walls of the Penitentiary and be conducted by a man appointed for that purpose.

THE condition of Miss Louise Pomeroy, the actress, who was hurt at the railroad disaster in Arkansas a few weeks ago, continues critical. Sleeplessness and delirium are the most decided symptoms of her case.

A BUILDING is in process of erection at Altoona which will be used as a testing department and laboratory for testing and analyzing all materials received for the use of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

ABOUT twenty men are now employed at the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., in the manufacture of torpedoes for the outfit of United States war vessels. An entire torpedo outfit costs between $1,800 and $2,000.

THE amount of cider manufactured in Western Massachusetts during the last four months is believed to be unprecedented. It is thought the production will foot up to 150,000 barrels, and some of the mills are still running.

IT is reported that the Chicago *Times* will print a daily edition in San Francisco identical with the Chicago edition, except in the matter of local news. Telegraphic and editorial matter will be sent from Chicago by telegraph.

SENATOR LAMAR has astonished the railroad companies by returning all free passes sent him for 1879, and stating that a member of the United States Congress ought not to be under obligations to the railroads or other corporations.

AMONG the candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is General Corse, the hero of Allatoona, who signaled to Sherman, "I am short a cheek and an ear, but can whip all h—l yet." Upon this message "Hold the Fort" was founded.

MISS LEE, the eldest daughter of the late Confederate General is said to be an energetic traveler. She was not long ago entertained by Lord and Lady Napier, at Gibraltar, and a few weeks before was within the Russian lines in Turkey.

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR wore diamonds worth $250,000 at the ball of Mr. Post, a few evenings ago. They were the family diamonds and consisted of necklace, earrings, comb, four bracelets and tiara, and were remarkable for their purity and beauty.

LAST September a census was taken of the Japanese Islands. The total population of the empire was 34,338,404. Of these, 1,036,771 dwell in Yeddo, or, as the inhabitants name it, Tokio, in 236,961 houses, being about 4,37 occupants for each house.

THE will of Mr. Alexander De Witt of Oxford, Massachusetts, makes the following among other bequests: $2,000 to be held in trust, to furnish in each successive year after his death to all inmates of the local Poorhouse on the Fourth of July and Christmas Day a fine dinner.

SAN FRANCISCO records about two thousand marriages during the past year, and nearly three hundred divorces. The grounds of the separations were adultry, desertion, cruelty, and failure to provide. The decrees were in favor of the husbands in less than one-fourth of the cases.

"WEDDING nuptials" are spoken of by the Lexington (Ky.) *Times*, which will do as a companion for "funeral obsequies." But none of these approach the elaborate head-lines of a Montreal paper about a dozen years ago: "Funeral obsequies of a late deceased Military Officer."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, discussing the Ohio Governorship, says: "The truth is, General Garfield, with all his good qualities, has two or three very soft places in his record, and is hardly the man to rally all the hosts if there is to be a campaign of great urgency and emergency."

ABOUT thirty years ago Senator-elect Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, became the principal of an academy at Towanda, Bradford county, Penn. His predecessor in that position was Henry M. Hoyt. On Tuesday Mr. Hoyt was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Platt was elected United States Senator.

A WOMAN lecturer advertises herself in Providence as a "child of nature, wearing the unmistakable crown of genius, and doing her share in the ever-appointed work of genius—the work of making the whole world kin. She brings with her the electricity of the North—the brilliancy of the aurora borealis—and all who meet her are magnified."

LIEBIG thought that a nation's civilization might be gauged by the consumption of soap. On the same principle its consumption of paper may be accepted as a proof of its estimate of the value of knowledge. At the Berlin Exhibition last fall the United States showed a far larger consumption per head of population than did any other country. Russia showed least.

THAT science is favorable to longevity seems to be attested by the mortuary record of the Royal Society for last year. Of nineteen members who died but one was under 60; six were between 60 and 70; eight between 70 and 80, and four above 80 years of age. The three foreign members of the society who died during the year were aged respectively 77, 84 and 90 years.

THE death is announced of the wife of the celebrated tragedian, Salvini. She died two weeks ago at Florence, at the age of twenty-four. She was by name, Miss Lottie Sharpe, an Englishwoman and an accomplished linguist, and at the time of her death was occupied in translating one of Schiller's plays for her husband's repertoire. Salvini made a happy but anxious husband, for devoted as she was he was credited with being as jealous as *Othello*.

SENATOR HOWE of Wisconsin, who has been defeated by Matt Carpenter, will on the 4th of next March complete eighteen years of service in the United States Senate, having become a Senator at the same time that Abraham Lincoln entered upon the Presidency. His terms, therefore, have extended through the whole period of the war and reconstruction, under the administrations of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, and half of that of Hayes.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON of South Carolina has been giving his views on political subjects to a South Carolina newspaper correspondent. He declares himself a hard-money man of the strictest sect, but was in favor of "growing up" to resumption. In his opinion sudden resumption cost the people too much. He wants no other financial institutions than State banks. He is confident that the Democrats can win in 1880, and proposes "Constitutional rule, self-government and no sectionaliam" as their platform.

WILKINSON CALL, Democrat, who has been elected United States Senator from Florida, was born in Virginia, but went to Florida early in life. He served in the Confederate army, though he had been one of the early and steadfast Whigs who supported the Bell and Everett electoral ticket in 1856, as against the Breckenridge ticket. He was elected United States Senator under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, but was not admitted to a seat. He is fifty years old, and a resident of Jacksonville.

THE Senate of Virginia has refused by a very decided majority to repeal the whipping-post law, and a Richmond correspondent says: "The infliction of corporeal punishment since the adoption of the law has saved a very large amount in criminal charges to the commonwealth. It has proved to be a good law in this city. For merly the docket of our police court wa crowded with petty larceny cases; unde the new order of things these cases hav been very greatly diminished. Pett thieves are afraid of the lash."

MATT CARPENTER, just elected Senato from Wisconsin, is a native of Vermont having been born in Moretown in 1824. I his twelfth year he became the adopted son of Mr. Paul Dillingham, who secured Carpenter an appointment to West Point where he spent his nineteenth and twentieth years. After leaving West Point h studied law and removed to Wisconsin where he practiced his profession with suc success that he became United States District Attorney for his State and in 186 United States Senator. In the Senate h served on the Judiciary and Patents committees and frequently presided over th body. Mr. Carpenter was one of Mr. Tilden's counsel in the contest for the Presidency before the Electoral Commission.

Plain Talk.

There is a preservative principle in SOZODONT that effectually preserves the teeth from decay. Chemists pronounce it wholesome. Rich and poor endorse it. No lady ever tried it without approving its cleansing and purifying properties. It outsells all other dentifrices. Ask for it and take no substitute.

Every live man believes in Spalding Glue.

TWO DRUMMERS.

[A Legend of the Road.]

It was two rival drummers
The merits that did blow
Of safes were in St. Louis made
And safes from Chicago.

They chanced upon a merchant
Who fain a safe would buy,
And in the praise of their houses' wares
The drummers twain did vie,
Each striving to see which could construct
The most colossal lie.

Up spake the St. Louis drummer,
"Once a man a cat did take
And locked the animal in a safe
Of our superior make.

"They made a bonfire round the safe
With tar and kerosene,
And for four-and-twenty hours it blazed
With raging heat, I ween.

"The fire went out, the safe was cooled,
And I will forfeit five
Hundred good dollars if that cat
Did not come out alive."

Then mild upspake and answered him
The Chicago safe agent:
"With our safe on one day we did essay
The same experiment.

"We placed the safe selected on
Of coals a fiery bed,
And pitch-pine we heaped in coal-oil steeped
Till the iron glowed bright red;
And in forty-eight hours we op'd the safe,
And, alas! the cat was dead!"

"Was dead? Aha!" his rival cried,
With a triumphant breath;
But the Chicago man replied:
"Yes, the cat was frozen to death!"

No word that St. Louis drummer spoke,
But silent he stood and wan,
While the Kansas merchant an order gave
To the Chicago man.

THE IRISH BAR.

The Richest Era in Irish Political and Legal History.

[New York Sun.]

The quarter of a century which immediately preceded the rebellion of '98 presents the most illustrious page in the history of Ireland. It was rich in eloquence, and richer in wit. Wit ruled the epoch. It had, as in France about the same period, effaced all without destroying anything. It had rendered authority mild, the Roman Catholic clergy, who were themselves men of wit and refined culture, mostly educated at St. Omer and Douay in France, and the universities of Saragossa and Pampeluna in Spain, tolerant and content; and the nobility and gentry familiar. It had brought different classes nearer to each other without confounding them. How happy and confident is man in those times when revolutions as yet affect only the mind; when it is merely ideas and beliefs which change, and change without suffering or pain. It was an epoch, too, most satisfying to the vanity of Ireland—a vanity it felt in its very veins. The national Parliament was sitting in its full splendor, unsurpassed by any in its wealth of eloquence and wit. The chroniclers of the time exhaust the vocabulary of description in depicting the magnificence of the scenes which the old House of Parliament in College Green presented on great occasions. An English spiritual peer, the Bishop of Derry—for the bishoprics chiefly and the Chancellorship always were bestowed on Englishmen—describing the trial of a peer, writes: "I never beheld a sight so awful and majestic and dreadfully beautiful in my life, and nothing was ever performed with such solemnity, silence, and dignity before in any country. The finest room in the world was filled with a nobility and gentry of both sexes, unequalled by any other in dignity and beauty of presence."

The peer then tried was found guilty of murder, committed in one of those debauches which disfigured the character of nearly every man of high standing at the time. Great sympathy was in consequence expressed for him, and great interest exerted to obtain a remission of his sentence. The Bishop of Derry, who was among the most active in his behalf, made the point that death had been caused by the inefficiency of the surgeon. George Bennett, who was Crown Prosecutor for many years on the Munster Circuit, and whose name has found a place in history because he was the counsel opposed to O'Connell in some of the celebrated cases in which that giant of advocates obtained his triumphs—Crabbe Robinson in his diary dwells with delight on the easy strength with which O'Connell used to seize and fling Bennett down as a huge mastiff might a cur—was fond of raising a laugh in court by asking a medical witness in cases of death: "Well, Doctor, you attended the deceased." "I did." "And he died accordingly?" But Lord Santry's pardon, though strongly pressed, was obtained only at the last moment by a method which could not have prevailed in any other country in the world but Ireland. A diminutive, but rather conceited little river, called the Dodder, which still trickles along through Donnybrook and the Dublin suburbs, and is a subject of much ridicule to the small boys in that neighborhood, was then the sole supply of water to the city. On its road to Dublin it passed through Templeogue, the seat of Sir Compton Domville, who threatened, if Lord Santry was not pardoned, to divert the stream. The threat prevailed, and his Lordship's life was saved.

There is no doubt that a large proportion of the crimes of that time arose from the intemperance which prevailed among all classes—nobility, gentry, and priests. Dr. Rutty, the historian of Dublin, gives an account of the quantity of claret imported for the exclusive use of the Irish gentry in one year. It amounted to 8,000 tons. The members of the society of the "Monks of the Screw," of which Curran was the Prior, were credited with usually finishing six bottles apiece at a sitting. "The convivial meetings of those days," Mr. O'Flanagan writes, "were usually drunken orgies. If any guest left the table intending to return, pieces of paper were placed in his glass to intimate the number of times the decanter had passed in his absence, and he was expected to swallow a bumper for each or in lieu thereof an equal number of glasses of salt and water." We ourselves remember in boyhood to have seen at dinner parties at the seat of peers and country gentlemen the doors locked when the ladies left, so that no one could escape, and the bottoms knocked off the glasses. One learned judge was said to have had a tube inserted in a metal pen through which, while a trial was progressing, he would suck brandy from a vessel in the form of an inkstand. Curran said of another Judge, who displayed a maudlin sensibility while condemning a prisoner to death: "Though he did not weep, he certainly had a drop in his eye. There were lawyers, Mr. O'Flanagan writes, who could not address juries without the aid of a libation. Sir Toba Butler, Solicitor General, once pledged himself not to touch a drop of liquor until he had made his argument in a case of great importance; and he acquitted himself so ably that bench and bar complimented him on his speech. The attorney in the case expressed his conviction that the success was owing to Butler's abstemiousness. "Not so fast, my friend," said the jolly old toper; "perhaps it was the other way." "Why, Sir Toby," exclaimed the Judge, "surely you have not broken your pledge?" "What was that?" demanded Sir Toby. "You pledged your word you would not drink a drop of liquor until you concluded your argument." "Nor have I," answered the barrister; "I did not *drink* a drop, but I soaked two fresh penny loaves in two bottles of claret, and I *ate* them." More recently, Chief Justice Doherty, being asked at one of the Castle balls if he saw a learned brother dance, answered: "No, I saw him in a reel."

When Judges Ball and Crampton went on circuit together, the former being a genial, gentlemanly man, who put out in a very rosy nose the exterior sign of much inward brandy, and the other a strict blue ribbon man, they were always styled "Brandy and Water." The provincial newspapers in Ireland used to annoy Judge Perrin, who was said to be dearly fond of what is called in Ireland "a notion of spurruts"—which usually means a naggin—by printing such paragraphs as this: "We are authorized to state that Judge Perrin was not borne home last night from the bar mess in a helpless condition to his lodgings." The late Judge Keogh was more than once overcome by punch in the House of Commons, and is said to have taken several stiff goblets at a corner grocery before his celebrated judgment in the Galway election case.

Another trial of a peer at this period excited no little sensation. It was that of Lord Kingston, for the murder of Col. Fitzgerald. It furnishes ample materials for a romance. We can simply give its outline. Lady Kingsborough and her husband adopted and brought up an illegitimate child of her deceased brother, called Henry Fitzgerald. They had six sons and four daughters, fair to look upon. Henry Fitzgerald fell in love with Mary, one of the daughters, though he was then married to a very beautiful wife. He resided at Bishopgate, on the banks of the Thames, and had attained, through the Kingsborough interest, a Colonelcy in the army. He induced the young lady to elope, and, as he left a shawl and bonnet of hers on the banks of the Thames, the impression was created that she had been drowned or had committed suicide. While she was living at a house he had provided for her, in London, he had the audacity to call every day on the Kingsboroughs to ask if any tidings had been received of the missing girl. At last a servant girl called one day, and asked to see Lady Kingsborough. Pointing to a handbill in which the young lady was described, and her abundance of light chestnut hair specially mentioned, she said that a tall, handsome gentleman had placed, some time before, at the house in which she served, a young lady who answered that description. While she was speaking, Col. Fitzgerald entered the room, and the girl immediately cried out, "That is the gentleman who brought the lady to our house." Fitzgerald at once fled, and Kingsborough, first carrying back his daughter and placing her for security at the family mansion of Mitchelstown, in the County of Cork, followed him and sent him a message. A duel was fought in Hyde Park, and, after eleven shots had been fired without effect, Kingsborough's powder gave out, and the affair was adjourned. Before the duel could be renewed, Fitzgerald went in disguise to the Kingsborough Arms Hotel, at Mitchelstown; but he was discovered by a servant, and Kingsborough was notified. Hurrying to the Colonel's room, he demanded admittance. This being refused, he broke open the door and at once shot him down, before Fitzgerald could draw his pistol. Shortly after, Kingsborough became Earl of Kingston. On the trial he was promptly acquitted by his peers, and he took rather a prominent part in politics afterward.

Scott, Attorney-General and afterward Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, was a Tipperary boy. He had a clear head, a large knowledge of law, and a larger knowledge of human nature. For principles he cared little. Much addicted to regarding public men as scoundrels, his chief resolution was to make his way. He began, of course, by being a patriot, abused the ministers, and exhibited all the thews and sinews of a vigorous democrat; but getting a hint that his eloquence might be turned to better account, he cast off the coarse uniform of the people and dressed himself in the popinjay colors of the court. He scoffed at the idea of public virtue. "My Lord," he used to say to the Viceroy of Townshend, a man singularly like himself in his contempt for the Phocions of the day. "My Lord, you have spoiled a good patriot." Still, no one dreamed of calling him to account. A general immunity is allowed to lawyers on this subject; they claim the privilege of seeing both sides. Those who have so bitterly assailed the late Judge Keogh might learn forbearance in looking back over the lives of the brightest legal lights of the brightest period of Ireland's history, every one of whom, save Grattan and Daly, canted or recanted as suited the interests of the hour. Scott's transition of the Treasury Bench was regarded as perfectly natural; so was Keogh's by those who knew him. If not a great orator, Scott could bring great orators down by other means. He was a fearless swordsman and crack shot. Finding his eloquence not irritable, he attempted terror, attacked Flood, vindicated the Minister, struck his breast, slapped his hat and laid his hand upon his sword. Among many others he fought with Curran. His personal appearance was remarkable. Dr. Mackenzie, who had seen him, describes him as having "an immense hanging pair of cheeks, vulgarly called jowls, and a huge treble chin to match. He was a master of invective and ridicule, and used both unsparingly, but his sarcasm was coarse. A case of disputed boundary being before him, one of the lawyers said: "I lie on this side, My Lord." "And I," said the opposing counsel, "lie on this" "The fact is," said the Judge, "you both lie."

On the bench Scott was overbearing. Having insulted Mr. Hackett, a member of the bar, the entire profession refused to appear in his court until he made amends. This he did in an apology, ante-dated to make it appear voluntary. He was specially rude to Curran, with whom he had fought. Some time before his death a report of his illness got out. "Do you believe it?" asked some one of Curran. The reply was: "I believe that he is scoundrel enough to live or die, just as it suits his own convenience." Toward the close of his life he is said to have remarked: "As to myself, if I were to begin life again, I would rather be a chimney sweeper than connected with the Irish Government." Some of his maxims, set forth in his diary, are worth recording. One was: "Whatever may be done in the course of the week, always do on Monday morning." Another, which was also one of Lord Palmerston's, was: "Never do anything for peace's sake; if you do, you buy all future tranquility only by concession." Here are two others: "Be always an actor. A man who would establish a great character with the world must always be an actor, and the best rule to adopt for that purpose is to consider every dress you put on, every time you change cloaks, every change of company or situation, as a new scene in which you have to act a part for praise. Siddons is as great a model as I ever saw on the stage; Mr. Burgh, Perry, and Lord Lifford the best off." "Never give to a man offense he will have power to resent. Almost the only thing I ever heard Lord Lifford say worth remembering, though he was one of the wisest practitioners with the world I ever knew, was on the subject of moderation, which is a branch of temper, *i. e.*, dissimulation, of which he was a great master, 'For in such a government as ours,' he said, 'there is scarcely any individual so obscure but may be some time or other sufficiently connected with power to do any man mischief; no man should therefore give offence, no man is fit for great affairs who has not a total mastery of his temper.'" A bold, rude, and vigorous pursuer of power, Scott rose to the Chief Justiceship, obtained an earldom, and is said to have left an income to his heirs of £36,000 a year. The present wearer of the title was an officer in the Life Guards, and the pleasant family seat of Bishopscourt is in the County of Kildare.

Irish Parliamentary life was full of scenes; we shall give one. Hussey Burgh, a man of distinguished elegance of mind, as well as learning in his profession, was made Prime Sergeant. Having been supposed to belong to the Patriot Party, he was assailed with bitterness. On the occasion in question Burgh, the place-man, had voted against an embargo. Burgh, the patriot, having formerly voted for it. Denis Daly closed a speech by pointing a shaft full at his breast: "The Treasury bench," he exclaimed, "resembles the grave: it levels all distinctions." The man of elegance was pained by the polish of the sarcasm and could merely say: "To receive such attacks belongs to my situation; to deserve them belongs to myself." Turning to Grattan, he said: "If I live, I shall answer it." He did. He showed himself that rare thing, a sentimental lawyer, and gave up the honors and emoluments of office, shortly after describing the laws of England in Ireland as "sown like serpents' teeth and springing up in armed men." "The gates of promotion were shut," to use Grattan's peculiar language, "and those of glory opened." But the gates were not long closed. The fall was slight, the rebound quick and advantageous. Lord North's ministry came soon and suddenly to a close, and Burgh was restored to office. He resigned the Sergeantry in 1779, and in 1783 he died a Chief Baron at the early age of 40. Grattan and Flood wrote in eloquent words his epitaph, the former describing him as "an ardent lover of his country and a man of incorruptible principles, an excellent speaker, most polished in his manners and rather vain; the most brilliant man in the Irish House." His wit was satirical without being severe. In reply he was excellent, and he had the great faculty of thinking on his legs, which belonged to O'Connell. He seems, from all we have read of him to have pushed all his qualities to the extreme. He had a fine figure, and he acquired the name of "an attitudinarian." He was a man of fashion as well as figure, and he must have been, as was Disraeli at the same age, singularly fond of show, as he dressed beyond the height of fashion and was in the habit of driving a carriage with six horses and three outriders. The consequence was that, though this income was handsome, his success at the bar being great, he died poor, and left his family to the chances of a pension. On the night when Grattan's motion for independence came on, having heard that Burgh's ill health would prevent him from attending he wrote to him. Burgh's answer was: "Sick or not, I will attend, and if it were my last vote I shall give it for my country."

Another remarkable Irishman Barry Yelverton, Lord Avonmore, was the attached friend of Curran, and was beloved by all the good men of his day. He was a man of great eloquence and some wit. Barry Yelverton was poor in his youth; so poor that he was once overheard exclaiming most mournfully to his mother: "Oh, that I had eleven shirts!" When asked why he hit on that particular number he said: "Because every gentleman should have a dozen." He had but one. But he distinguished himself at the university which, like Curran, he entered as a sizar, and quickly rose above poverty into emolument and fame. He had striking qualifications for public life. He had alike the physical and mental requisites of the orator, a great volume of voice, a rich flow of ideas, a rapid imagination, an austere pathos. His speeches were an even and continued flow of legal reasoning. Grattan compared him, and well, to "the rolling of the Atlantic waves, a column three thousand miles deep." His powers at the bar were of the first order. Lord Annesley, who was not at all partial to him, used to say that he was the best advocate he had ever heard either in England or Ireland. The only witticism recorded of Lord Clare was applied to Lord Avonmore. When as Chief Baron Yelverton went over to England on the illness of George III., his companions were Curran, Egan, and a Mr. Barrett, reputed to be fond of play. "He travels," said Lord Clare, "like a mountebank, with his monkey, his bear, and his sleight-of-hand man." It was to this Egan, who was a huge, hirsute monster, that the slight Curran, when about to fight a duel with him, proposed that, to make things even, his own size should be chalked on Egan's body and no shot outside should count. On another occasion, Egan saying that he felt something wrong with his chest, Curran said: "You should say, dear Egan, with your trunk."

For a time, though fast friends from boyhood, Curran and Yelverton were severed. They were, however, reunited under the following circumstances: In 1805 Curran was counsel for Judge Johnson, who had been indicted for a libel which appeared in Cobbett's *Register* in 1804, attacking the then Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hardwicke, and the Irish Lord Chancellor, Lord Redesdale, and powerfully contrasting the character of Lord Eenyon, then Chief Justice of the English Queen's Bench, with that of the Chancellor. The libel, which was in the handwriting of his daughter, was traced to the Judge. Curran defended him before the Barons of the Exchequer. Lord Avonmore presiding. Referring to his hope of defeating the proceedings, Curran said: "These soothing hopes I draw from the dearest and tenderest recollections of my life, from the remembrance of those attic nights and the reflections of the gods which we have spent with those admired, respected, and beloved companions who have gone before us, over whose ashes the most precious tears of Ireland have been shed. [Here Lord Avonmore burst into tears.] Yes, my good lord, I see you do not forget them. I see their sacred forms passing in review before your memory. I see your pained and softened fancy recalling those happy meetings, where the innocent enjoyment of social mirth expanded into the nobler warmth of social virtue, and the horizon of the board became enlarged into the horizon of man; when the swelling heart conceived and communicated the pure and generous purpose; when my slender and younger taper imbibed its borrowed light from the more redundant fountain of yours. Yes, my lord, we can remember those nights without any more regret than that they can never return, for

"We spent them not in toys, or lust, or wine,
But search of deep philosophy,
Wit, eloquence, and poesy—
Arts which I loved, for they, my friend, were thine."

When the arguments were over the Chief Baron sent for Curran, and the old friendship was restored.

One of Lord Avonmore's faults as a Judge was his jumping too quickly to conclusions. Curran took rather a pleasant mode of telling him as much. Finding, one morning, that a case in which he was concerned had been cut out of the list on account of his absence, Curran, in applying to have it reinstated, said: "My lord, the circumstances I am about to relate will, I trust, show your lordship that I required a little time to elapse in order that my mind might recover from what I so recently witnessed." "Good gracious! what was it, Mr. Curran?" eagerly inquired the kind-hearted Judge. "I will tell your lordship as calmly as I can. On my way to court I passed through the market." "Yes, I know— the Castle market," struck in his lordship. "Exactly, the Castle market; and passing near one of the stalls, I beheld a brawny butcher brandishing a gleaming knife. A calf he was about to slay was standing awaiting the death stroke, when at that moment—that critical moment—a lovely little girl came bounding, in all the sportive mirth of childhood, from her father's stall. Before a moment passed the butcher plunged his knife into the breast of——" "Good God! his child?" exclaimed the Judge. "No, my lord, the calf," rejoined Curran; "but your lordship often anticipates."

Lord Avonmore was absent minded. On one occasion, when he had fallen into a deep reverie, the toast for "Our Absent friends" was given. Curran stirred up Lord Avonmore, and told him his health had been drank, on which the old lord, much to the delight of the company, got up and returned thanks. Barry Yelverton shared in the convivial habits of the time, and had a particular passion for port. He was an active member of the Society of the Monks of the Screw, which met every Saturday during term in a house in Revin street. The leading men of the time, Charlemont, Grattan, Flood, Curran, Daly, as well as Yelverton, belonged to it, as, indeed, did all the other prominent members of the bar, Curran, as Prior, composed the charter song which is worthy of insertion:

When Saint Patrick this order established
He called us the Monks of the Screw;
God rules he revealed to our Abbot
To guide us in what we should do:
But first he replenished our fountain
With liquor the best in the sky,
And he swore on the word of a saint
That the fountain should never run dry.

"Each year, when your octaves approach,
In full chapter convened let me find you;
And when to the convent you come
Leave your fav'rite temptation behind you.
And be not a glass in your convent
Unless on a festival found:
And, this rule to enforce, I ordain it,
One festival all the year round.

My brethren be chaste till you're tempted;
While sober, be grave and discreet;
And humble your bodies with fasting
As oft as you've nothing to eat.
Yet in honor of fasting, one lean face
Among you I'll always require:
If the abbot should please, he may wear it;
If not, it should come to the Prior."

This last was a pretty hit, as the Abbot, Doyle, was a huge, burly man, and Curran, the Prior, had a lean emaciated face.

Yelverton was a great friend of the celebrated priest, Father O'Leary. They attended a stag hunt together at Killarney, when the poor hunted deer, approaching Yelverton, fell exhausted at his feet. "Dear Mr. Yelverton," said father O'Leary, "what wondrous instinct that stag possesses! He comes directly to you, expecting that in your official capacity you will issue a *nolle prosequi* in his favor." Yelverton was sixty-nine when he died. He had been made a Viscount just previously for voting for the Union, which through all his life he had opposed. This act left a stain upon an otherwise spotless name. He did not leave a large property. The family residence and estate is on the Shannon opposite Portuna, the Marquis of Clanricande's place on the Tipperary side. The present lord, his grandson, is well known as the Yelverton whose marriage with Theresa Longworth led to so many sensational suits. He resides in Australia.

THE LAST OF HIS LINE.

Death of the Last Male Descendant of Daniel Webster.

Ashburton Webster, the only son of the late Colonel Fletcher Webster and Caroline S. Webster, and the grandson and last male descendant of Daniel Webster, died on Wednesday morning in New York. His disease was consumption, following on a cold contracted at the burning of his country residence, "Webster Place," at Marshfield, Mass., a year ago. Mr. Webster was a resident of Boston, but went to New York for Medical treatment last November.

He was born in Boston on December 7, 1847, and entered the United States navy as a midshipman at fifteen. In 1867 he was graduated from the Annapolis Naval Academy. A year later he resigned his position in the navy, in consequence of the accidental loss of the upper joints of three fingers of his right hand. He then went to live at Webster Place, which he had inherited from his grandfather. There he began the study of law, and after several years' practice in Massachusetts retired from his professional labors. Colonel Fletcher Webster, his father, who had been Secretary of Legation under Caleb Cushing when the latter was Minister to China, organized the "Webster Regiment" in Massachusetts during the civil war, and was killed fighting at the head of it during General Banks' retreat up the Valley of the Shenandoah. He was Daniel Webster's elder son, and his younger brother Edward died of a fever in the Mexican war.

Don's Versatility.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

In illustration of the wonderfully taking way of Don Cameron, it is stated that, whereas, in a half hour's interview with John H. Landis, (a Lancaster member) he convinced that persistent young statesman that he was the hardest of hard money men, on the other hand in the same length of time, he convinced Mr. Shoener, a Schuylkill National, that he was a much better Greenbacker than Agnew. Mr. Landis does not hesitate to assure his friends and constituents that he voted for Cameron conscientiously because he felt assured that he was, now at least, sound on the financial question: while Mr. Shoener, in giving his reasons for voting against the caucus nominee of his party, says he felt assured he best represented his constituents by voting for Cameron.

SETTLEMENT OF A LONG DISPUTE.—Physicians have at last come to the conclusion that the best medicine for teething children is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

THE CHURCH PORCH.

Although I enter not,
Yet round about the spot
Sometimes I hover,
And at the sacred gate,
With longing eyes I wait,
Expectant of her.

The minster bell tolls out
Above the city's route
And noise and humming:
They've stopped the chiming bell,
I hear the organ's swell—
She's coming—coming!

My lady comes at last,
Timid and stepping fast,
And hastening hither,
With modest eyes downcast,
She comes—she's here—she's past.
May heaven go with her!

Kneel undisturbed, fair saint,
Pour out your praise or plaint
Meekly and duly.
I will not enter there,
To sully your pure prayer
With thoughts unruly.

But suffer me to pace
Round the forbidden place,
Lingering a minute,
Like outcast spirits, who wait
And see through heaven's gate
Angels within it.

THACKERAY.

A PICTURE.

Dark brown, sleepy, velvet eyes,
Lifted up in soft surprise,
A wreath of hair of auburn red,
Falling in braids from the regal head,
Whose little hat with waving plume
Lay on the floor—while a faint perfume,
The roses, crushed in sleep betrayed,
Tangled within the loosened braid,
Bold features, Nubian lips, a skin
Creamy pallid, the red within
Mixed with brown where the shadow lies
Dark beneath the lustrous eyes.
A fairy queen to me thou art,
Whose only spells are on my heart.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH BEES.—First, let me say to whomsoever may read this, don't try to get rich by bee keeping. Remember, haste is not speed. Beware of being humbugged with patent hives, &c. Make your hives square, fourteen inches by fourteen inches, and fourteen inches high, with place above—six inches—for two honey boxes. Now let the bees work till they fill both honey boxes. Then you can take one, and after emptying the honey out put the box back. Never take both out at once. Always let one be full and you will find you will have bees and honey whenever any one has them. I have a hive managed in this way that has contained a colony for over thirty years. If you wish no more colonies, but honey, put the boxes containing the colonies into a larger box, which should be tight. A good store box will do. This may be kept in the garret, opening directly in the yard. Thus fixed, a colony will gather from thirty to a hundred pounds of honey in a season, but it will not swarm. A long house may be built with many colonies within, but an opening for each should be left in front.

TICKS ON SHEEP.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* advises sheep breeders to put a little sulphur in the salt for sheep, not enough to make the mess distasteful to them, and it will drive away ticks. The best time to give it is immediately after shearing, then the ticks will drop from the wool easily. In winter, if the hens can be with the sheep, they will pick off the ticks when they come to the surface of the wool.

PIG BREEDING.—The main elements of success in pig breeding are warmth, exercise and cleanliness. If these are carefully attended to the owner of "piggy" may look for a fair and speedy profit. In breeding various means are resorted to, to secure large litters. By some it is contended that the sow should be in improving condition at the time of connection with the boar. Whilst we believe this to be essential, we consider that she should by no means be too closely bred, having observed that when this was the case, the numbers became smaller. To insure complete success, the boar should be kept upon nourishing food calculated more to produce muscle than fat. He should be kept in an airy, roomy sty with connected yard for daily exercise. Adjoining this should be a similar sty, but smaller, into which his visitors are to be introduced. At first the attendants will soon see by gesture and appearance the proper time to introduce the boar to the sow. This being done, and the sow served, it is much better that she should be taken back into the adjoining sty. If not convenient for her to be removed further at the time—during the summer months and during the period of gestation—she cannot do better than be put in a grass run, providing she is safe from damage by horses or cattle. A portion of ground oats soaked and given as "mash" in addition to house refuse, will be suitable food for her up to the time of pigging. The three months having elapsed, the sow should be taken permanently into an airy shed; if the one in which she has been allowed to sleep, so much the better. Around this, at each corner, posts must be placed, carrying rails one foot to eighteen inches from the floor, according to the size of the sow. In farrowing she will probably rest herself against these as she lies, and they will prove a great protection to the little ones who will take refuge under them, and so escape being smothered by the dam. A small portion of straw passed through a chaff machine must be supplied as litter. Beyond this, leave the sow to her own discretion. The first feeding should be of mash, made by adding two quarts of fine shorts to one pint of beans and half a pound of treacle. This should be given rather sparingly the first few days, until the little ones have acquired sufficient strength to escape from the dam when she lies down to suckle them. By over-feeding immediately after farrowing, the sow is drowsy, and apt to tread upon the pigs.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

HOW LONG SHOULD COWS GO DRY.—If cows are well fed it is not necessary to dry them off three or four months before calving, but as cows are generally wintered, they need all of this time to recruit their wasted energies, and gather strength for the new demand. A cow giving milk requires double the food to keep in the same condition that she does when dry. If this fact is remembered, and nourishing food is liberally dealt out to cows, they will do well with a rest of a month. We have two cows—Jersey and Ayrshire—which have just come in, the former being dry a month, and the latter five weeks. They went to the pasture until within a day or two of calving, and were fed no extra feed. The pasture was the second growth of meadow, and was rank and succulent. The Ayrshire cow was not dried up. We stopped milking her regularly, and then occasionally reduced the bag, milking it out clean between three and four weeks before the calf came. The day she calved her bag measured 24 inches from front to back, and 14 inches across. The calf was large and strong and so was that of the Jersey cow. The same cows came in last December, after being dry about a month, and did well. We have three Jersey cows due to calve in March, which we shall dry off by the first of January, as the fodder we intend for them is coarse and lacking in nutrition. A cow is better off in all respects, if she is kept warm and quiet and tolerably well fed, than to be knocked around and exposed to the cold; even though she may be allowed to go dry twice as long. Some farmers seem to think that if their cows go dry three or four months, they are bound to be all right, regardless of the treatment they may receive. This profound rule is well enough, but it should be supplemented with good care, at least humane, and plenty of nourishing food; and when this is done, the rule may be abolished and each cow managed according to her individual characteristics and habits. If a cow is thin in flesh and run down, let her be dried off early in the season. If another cow is strong and in good flesh she may be milked nigh up to the time of calving, and she will do well. If time is given for the udder to enlarge and other organs to assume a normal condition, the requirements of nature will have been satisfied, and this is all which should be required. Allowing the udder to expand and fill up, seems to stimulate the secretory glands to renewed and more vigorous action. Being dormant three or four months will not do it, but good food and the effort of nature to provide for the coming event, will do it.—*F. D. Curtis, Kirby Homestead, N. Y.*

A VALUABLE HERD—The Springfield *Union* says Stephen Hayward, Jr., of Plainville, has at his "Glenwood" farm a herd of twenty-five Durhams, fourteen of which are milch cows varying in age, from the "Third Lady Sale" aged three years to "Lady Valentine of Glenwood," thirteen years old, bred by J. O. Sheldon of Geneva, New York. A portion of the cows are not giving milk this winter and the remainder furnish the family with butter, feed two calves and produce forty pounds of butter per week for market. Some of these cows are valued at $2,000 each, and two young bulls were recently sold to Western breeders for $300 each. One of the cows at one time produced enough butter and cream for a family of four hearty mountaineers, and ten pounds of butter besides. The cows are fed on wheat, bran, good hay and a peck of Swedish turnips daily to each one. They are kept in a warm barn and given good care, frequently carded and watered twice daily. Lovers of Durhams claim of course that the butter the cows of that breed make has as good flavor as the Alderney butter, and that for beef they are far better than the Jerseys. Mr. Hayward and Mr. Parsons of Conway have often conferred together in their puchases and sale of Short-horns and they have occasionly owned a pet jointly.

WHITEWASHING TREES—This very old mode, among tidy farmers, to make their apple orchards look nice, but which for many years has been next to abandoned, is coming into vogue again, and discussions are being held as to the propriety of it. The *Germantown Telegraph* says: "What we know about the matter ourselves is, that we do not think that it makes much difference so far as the health and productiveness of the trees are concerned, whether they are whitewashed or not. In other words, we do not think it pays. It certainly has a tendency to close the pores of the trunk, as well as that it has an unnatural appearance. So far as it is declared that the whitewash causes the old bark to scale off and hiding places of insects to be disturbed, and this is about all that is claimed for it, how much better for every farmer who has an orchard, to scrape the trees once a year, or once every other year, and follow it with a washing of whale oil soap or carbolic soap and water, applied with a short broom. This would be sure to dislodge the insects, open the pores of the trees, and give them a natural, healthy appearance. This would do the work effectually, and leave no room for doubt or discussion. Whatever aid the whitewashing of trees may be to their health and productiveness, the best orchards we ever saw, which bore full crops for a generation, were not whitewashed, but scraped and washed with soft soap."

FERTILIZERS ON WHEAT.—Mr. W. W. Reed, Erie, Pa., states in a local paper the result of some experiments by him the past season with different fertilizers on a field of 14½ acres, sown to Lancaster red wheat in the fall of 1877. The field was divided into six sections, five of a little over two acres each, and one of about four acres—the last alone being without fertilizers, with the exception of a little lime, while on the other five were respectively applied the following:

No.	Fertilizer.	Cost per acre.	Yield, bu
1.	Salt, 1 bbl. per acre	$1 00	29.
2.	Guano, 400 lbs. per acre	4 50	29.
3.	Phosphate, 810 lbs. per acre	7 28	37.5
4.	Bone dust, 500 lbs. per acre	5 16	37.7
5.	Ground lime, 800 lbs. per acre	1 20	35 8
6.	No fertilizer		14.3

These yields are by thresher's measure and as the wheat weighs 65 pounds per bushel, are less than the actual quantity. Mr. Reed says:

The ground was carefully measured and staked off, and the different sections harvested and threshed separately, and every precaution taken to secure accurate results. The field is a clay soil mixed with some gravel and has been thoroughly underdrained. It was sown to barley the spring before the wheat was sown, and yielded 18 bushels per acre. Before the wheat was harvested the sections on which salt and guano were used, looked equally as well as those sections treated with phosphate, bone dust and ground limestone, and if they had not been treated separately, it would not have been possible from the appearance of the wheat to determine which was the best. This fact has convinced me that the only way to arrive at the accurate results is to thresh separately, as in this case sections yielding 37 bushels per acre looked no better than those yielding 29 bushels per acre.

I think it not improbable that fertilizers have been condemned as useless, in many cases, when, if the grain had been threshed separately, they would have shown favorable results.

In this case the ground limestone proved to be the most economical fertilizer, showing a profit over bone dust of $1 96 per acre; over guano of $9 70 per acre, and over salt of $6 90 per acre. I am using the ground limestone on about 70 acres of wheat this fall, and hope I may not have occasion to change the opinion formed from the foregoing tests, that in proportion to cost it is the best fertilizer for wheat. The field on which the above tests were made has been again sown to wheat, with a uniform dressing of 100 pounds of bone dust and 300 of ground limestone to the acre, and will be again harvested and threshed separately, to ascertain the yield of the different sections the second year.

To soothe disturbed feelings brought on by a cold, and to cure Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness, take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

THE CHEYENNE MASSACRE.

Better a cave in the mountains stern,
A home in the swamp's morasses,
Where herds of buffalo never turn
And foot of the deer ne'er passes;
Better a death on the open plains
Than life made weary by dungeon and chains.

Out of the fort, in the cold, gray dawn,
They rush for the forest cover;
The steeds are mounted, the sabres drawn,
And their dream of life is over;
For Murder rides on an army horse,
And it writes its brand on each Cheyenne corse.

Fraud in high places; honor in few;
The crime is the sin's upheaval;
Poison will come to the surface anew
And evil begets but evil;
Words of hypocrisy may conceal,
But they cannot remove the sores nor heal.
—*Boston Post.*

The Violent Death of Three Gallant Brothers.

[From the London Times.]

Few can have read of the lamentable explosion on board Her Majesty's ship Thunderer, without a feeling of sympathy with those who have thus lost relatives or friends. One of the killed was Lieut. Edward Daniel of the Royal Marine Artillery, a fine and promising young officer. About twenty-one years ago two of his brothers were likewise suddenly deprived of life. Lieut. Daniel of the Royal Engineers, just entering on a career of promise, was thrown from a tax cart and killed near Guildford Barracks. He had a few nights previously performed in some amateur theatricals before the Queen. With her usual goodness, the Queen was pleased to convey to his parents her regret that one who had contributed so much to her amusement should have met with such an untimely end.

Then, almost immediately afterward, Midshipman Martin Daniel, of her Majesty's ship Shannon, was killed when serving with the Naval Brigade at the relief of Lucknow. I will quote the words of his captain, the late Sir William Peel, when writing of the event, December 16, 1857:

That he fell in victory, fighting for the relief of Lucknow, is what you have already heard. It is in the repetition of that sad news you will find, I trust, some consolation for such a grievous bereavement. He had often been humming a tune of late:

What will they say in England when the story there is told?
They'll say in dear old England, they'll say, 'twas nobly done."

It was in front of the Shah Nuggef, and in command of an eight inch howitzer, the noble boy was killed. The enemy's fire was very heavy, and I had just asked him if his gun was ready. He replied, "All ready, sir," when I said, "Fire the howitzer," and he was answering, "Aye, aye," when a round shot, in less than a moment of time, deprived him of life. We buried him near where he fell, our Chaplain reading the service, and in laying him in his resting place we felt—Captain, officers and men—that we had lost one of the best and noblest of the Shannons.

And now a third son has been snatched away. The last time I saw Lieutenant Edward Daniel was at the Naval College of Greenwich, nearly three years ago. Any of his messmates who may read this will remember the fine, active, manly fellow, first in all games and in everything that was good. He was, a few days ago, the winner of the hurdle race open to the fleet at Artaki Bay.

Refunding the Public Debt.

The new refunding bill of the House passed the Senate on Wednesday, and has been signed by the *De Facto*. It is therefore a law. The bill authorizes the direct exchange at par of outstanding 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds for 4 per cents., and when the 5-20's have all been refunded then the exchange on same terms of any 6 per cents or 4 per cents. "which may be redeemable." Interest on the bonds exchanged is allowed for three months. This act gives the Secretary of the Treasury the needed authority to refund the 10-40 bonds, the option to redeem which matured in 1874. The 10-40's are the only 5 per cents which are now redeemable or which are likely to be redeemed for several years, the 5's of 1881 being preadel, as the record stands to-day, by $715,371,950 other bonds, to wit:

5-20's of '67 uncalled	$200,614,000
5-20's of '68	37,465,300
10-40's redeemable since March 3, 1874	194,556,500
6's of 1881	282,738,350
	$715,371,950

The amount of United States 4 per cents. authorized by the act of 1870 is $700,000,000; the amount sold up to date is $310,000,000, so that there remains only $390,000,000 of 4 per cents, or not enough by the sum of $42,635,600 to absorb all the 5-20s and 10-40s. It is safe to calculate, however, that as many more 4 per cents will be authorized as are necessary to refund the whole debt which bears a higher rate of interest. If refunding goes on at one-half the rate for the month of January then before the current year has passed more 4 per cents will be needed. But even if these are authorized, the 6 per cent. bonds of 1881 cannot be redeemed (excepting $18,415,000 on December 31, 1879) before 1881, when $274,321,350 of these bonds fall due. After the 6's of 1881 have been refunded then come the $508,449,350 of 5's of 1881, which are the last of the high rate of interest bonds to be reached.

The Negro Must Respect his own Manhood.

[New York Herald.]

Free government rests, at bottom, upon the belief that if A strikes B,

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1879.

THE OTHER SIDE TO THE STORY.

One of the many striking differences between France and this country—the great Eastern and Western Republics, as they may now be styled—is the manner in which lenders to the Government are regarded. The demagogues' cry against bloated bondholders, so common here, is never heard there. Loans to the nation are counted honorable in France, while in many parts of the United States, notoriously in the West, they are mentioned as discreditable, if not rascally.—*N. Y. Times.*

We think the *Times* makes a grave mistake here. We do not hear that any indignation is wasted on the subscribers to the five, four and a half and four per cent. loans. What provoked the prejudice against the "bloated bondholders" in the United States, was the conclusive evidence that the bondholding interest was bent on repudiating its contract with the Government. The original contract was that they were to be paid in lawful money, or greenbacks. The debates on the war loans show this. JOHN SHERMAN himself declared they were repudiators and extortioners in demanding anything else. But in 1869 the bondholding interest, by its influence in Congress, secured the passage of a law pledging the faith of the Government to the payment of the bonds "in coin." This little achievement added hundreds of millions to the burthens of the taxpayers and the assets of the bondholders. Nor did this suffice. The Government reserved the option of paying the bonds and interest "in coin," gold or silver, at its discretion. The purchasing power of gold was on the increase, and the bondholding interest again took the field and smuggled through Congress the bill demonetizing silver, hoping thereby to make the more precious metal the only legal tender for their principal and interest. There were a few more hundred millions in this operation. Since the law JOHN SHERMAN has done his best, notwithsanding the remonetizing act, to give the bondholders the benefit of gold payments.

It is this grasping and repudiating policy of the original holders of the five-twenties that has aroused public indignation, and called a halt in concessions to this particular interest. It is remembered that the two thousand millions of these bonds now out bear no part of the public burthens, as they are exempt from taxation, while every industry and business in the land has its burthens piled up to make good this exemption. It is also remembered the rates at which these bonds were purchased during the war, at forty, fifty and sixty cents on the dollar, and that the financial history of the world furnishes no parallel to the lavish liberality with which the nation has dealt with its bonded creditors, while the only recognition that came from them was intrigue and plotting for more. The contract was only accepted as sacred so far as it protected their greed, but an attempt to maintain the people's part of the bargain from repudiation, was howled at by the interested as national dishonor and disgrace.

These are the reasons that have prevented the American people from accepting the bond holding interest as something superlatively sacred and patriotic. It drove the best bargain the world's history records; it has always been grasping and avaricious, and bent on repudiation whenever repudiation would add to its gains. It is the people who have always adhered to the contract. Repudiation of its terms came from the bondholders and their agents.

So long as the purchasers of the four or five per cents. adhere to their contract, and refrain from lobbying bills through Congress to advance their interests outside the contract, so long will they receive the credit due them of having made the best use that presented itself of their money. That's about all they are entitled to. A man who puts $50,000 in starting a new factory is a good deal more of a benefactor, these times, than the one who invests that amount in non-taxable bonds.

TILDEN AND EDMUNDS ON SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

We don't see that Senator EDMUNDS' constitutional amendment on the subject of Southern war claims mends matters much. It provides no claim shall be paid unless the claimant "was during all the time of such insurrection or rebellion, loyal in fact to the Government of the United States, and gave neither aid or encouragement to the enemy." He has only to make proof of negative loyality. It leaves the payment of such "loyal" claims an open matter, and this is just where the abuse creeps in. All the claims that have been paid or presented are presumably those of loyal people, for proof of loyalty in the Court of Claims and before the committees of Congress, has been the first requisite upon which the claims were based. No one has ever suggested that rebel claims should be paid any more than they have suggested the Government should pay the rebel bonds. Given an industrious lobby, with a large claim, and the facilities in Washington and elsewhere for manufacturing evidence, and a loyal record can be made out for almost any person. It is admitted the Government of the United States is not liable for property taken or destroyed within the enemy's lines by our troops in carrying on the war, no matter whether such property was that of Union men or rebels. This is international law, as well as military law. But this whole trouble arises from the fact that the Government some years ago, when the Republicans had full sweep at Washington, passed laws assuming liability for the claims of Union men to property destroyed or taken during the war by the military. A Southern Claims Commission was instituted to pass upon such claims, and many millions of dollars awarded to so-called Southern Unionists. This was part of a plan to build up a Republican party at the South, but it came to nothing. At that time, the Republicans never manifested any concern about Southern claims except to pass them, and realize something in the way of "toll." It was their boast, in appealing for Southern aid, that they had voted the South hundreds of millions on the claims of Southern loyalists. Of course some of these claims, like those now pending, were meritorious, while others were spurious. The Republicans only realized the extreme wickedness of Southern claims, or rather "rebel raids on the treasury," when it became evident their power was passing away, and there would be little chance to levy toll on claimants as the price of their success.

We believe a good deal with BEN HILL of Georgia, as stated in his speech in the Senate on Monday, that "*the was opposed to the payment of* ALL *war claims whether they be from loyal or disloyal persons. To pay these war claims would bankrupt the Government, and as we could not pay all, it would be an unjust discrimination to undertake to pay some.*" That seems to us the correct doctrine. Senator EDMUNDS' constitutional amendment does not go far enough. It should prohibit the payment of all claims for losses within the Confederate lines during the war. No liability, under international, military or civil law, attaches to the United States for such losses.

During the Presidential campaign of 1876, Governor TILDEN was called on to declare his views on the subject of paying war claims, and he did so with characteristic force and wisdom. After stating what his course would be in vetoing bills of this class, should he be elected President, the Governor continued:

"The danger to the National Treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion, but from claims of persons residing in the Southern States or having property in those States, who were or pretended to be, or who for the sake of claims now pretend to have been loyal to the Government of the Union. Such claims, even of loyal persons, where they are from acts caused by the operations of war, have been disowned by the public law of civilized nations, condemned by the adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only find a status by force of specific legislation of Congress. These claims have become stale, and are often tainted with fraud. They are nearly always owned in whole or in part by claim agents, by speculators, or lobbyists, who have no equity against the taxpayers or the public. They should, in all cases, be watched with jealous care.

"The calamities to individuals which were inflicted by the late war are, for the most part, irreparable. The Government cannot recall to life the millions of our youth who went to untimely graves, or compensate the sufferings or sorrow of their relatives and friends. It cannot readjust between individuals the burdens of taxation hitherto borne, or of debts incurred to sustain the Government which are yet to be paid. It cannot apportion anew among our citizens the damages or losses incident to military operations or resulting in every variety of form from its measures for maintaining its own existence. It has no safer general rule but to let by-gones be by-gones, to turn from the dead past to a new and better future, and on that basis to assure peace, reconciliation and fraternity between all sections, classes and races of our people, to the end that the springs of our productive industries may be quickened and a new prosperity created in which the evils of the past shall be forgotten."

THE CIPHER BOOMERANG.

Our telegraph reports have been a little cloudy, in failing to give the true significance of the first developments made by the POTTER Committee, in tracing the cipher dispatches. A narrative, summarized from the full report of the testimony taken by the Committee, is therefore necessary to place the matter fairly before the reader.

The evidence shows that the telegraph company carefully collected the political dispatches from all parts of the country and accumulated them in New York. On the persistent demand of Congress they sent them to Washington, on the 17th of January, 1877, in a trunk, and placed them in charge of the local superintendent there. There were all told about 32,000 of these political telgrams, about equally divided between the two parties. There were about as many cipher telegrams sent by one as by the other party. The majority of the plain English dispatches, however, were inquiries for election news and the replies thereto. The important telegrams probably did not exceed two or three thousand. All the telegrams, save about 300, went to the MORTON Senate Committee. The three hundred were given the MORRISON House Committee—the latter being under Democratic control and the former under Republican. Mr. MORRISON kept a schedule of the dispatches he received, and shows a receipt of their return by him to the telegraph company. The MORTON Committee also gave back to the telegraph manager what *purported* to be the dispatches received by it, and the whole batch was destroyed last May. The telegraph company supposed it had received *all* the dispatches given to Senator MORTON, but it had not. The messenger of his Committee, an Indiana politician named BULLOCK (*since appointed by* HAYES *Consul to Cologne*), it is shown stole certain dispatches, and placed them in the hands of ex-Congressman EVANS of Indiana; EVANS handed them to Assistant Postmaster General BRADY, also of Indiana, who testifies he had copies of them made. He then gave a portion of the originals to Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, and sent another portion of them anonymously to WHITELAW REID of the New York *Tribune*, the balance then remaining were given to Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. HISCOCK of the POTTER Committee. Mr. CHANDLER gave his share of the dispatches to General BUTLER, who in his turn handed them over to the Committee. The Committee on Monday transferred them to Prof. HOLDEN of the Naval Observatory, as an expert to translate. His report will show to some extent the accuracy of the *Tribune's* translations.

The proof shows, beyond doubt or-avil, there were as many "cipher" telegrams sent by the HAYES people as by the Democrats. MORTON overhauled them; the Democratic and Republican "ciphers" were sorted; the Democratic abstracted to be made use of by the *Tribune* and HAYES politicians and office-holders, and the Republican "ciphers" destroyed. BULLOCK, who was doubtless employed by MORTON and his set to steal the Democratic ciphers, was hurried off by HAYES to Cologne, Germany, when the POTTER Committee was raised. On Monday, a letter from BULLOCK to EVANS, to whom he handed the ciphers in the first place, was put in evidence before the POTTER Committee. It is dated Cologne, November 18, 1878, and contains very important admissions, conveying pretty distinctly the impression he stole the dispatches, and it is not difficult to predicate the conclusion, used them to extort office just as JIM ANDERSON did his STANLEY MATTHEWS letters. The BULLOCK letter to EVANS, states:

"What I wish to say to you is this: I see by the papers that the d—l is being raised about those cipher dispatches published in the *Tribune*, and that an investigation will probably follow as to how the *Tribune* got them. Now I have a suspicion that they are the same dispatches I gave you the night I left Washington. If this is so, will you please see W. E. Chandler, to whom you gave them, and tell him I do not want to be known as having anything to do with them. You know the opposition papers would make all sorts of charges about how I got them, and it might result in my losing my position here and causing very great hardships to myself and family. Senator Wadleigh or Congressman Blair, of New Hampshire, can tell you where to find Chandler. Please attend to this at once, as the matter is giving me great anxiety."

The *Tribune* ciphers established the fact that the vote of Florida was in the market. It was offered to the Democrats, but the negotiations came to a sudden halt when they reached the point where money was requisite to pay the rascally returning board for honestly canvassing the vote of the State. Gov. TILDEN emphatically refused money for any such purpose to the busy-bodies who were in correspondence with the Florida officials. *Who bought these officials?* They were in the market, with a fixed price? That is conceded. The Republican ciphers were of sufficient importance to justify a theft. They were then destroyed. We are at liberty in law and morals to attribute the worst possible meaning to them. There is not a particle of doubt they would show that great sums of money were used by the Republican managers and paid over to the miscreants to purchase the State of Florida alone. By this means HAYES became President, and his complicity in the crime of the century is shown by the rewards he has heaped on the criminals.

We have no ill-will towards undertakers and livery stable people, still we notice with a great deal of satisfaction, as indicative of the growth of good sense and correct ideas among the people, the frequent statement of "interment private" attached to funeral announcements. The funeral of a friend or relative would seem the last thing that should be made the occasion of fashionable display or shoddy extravagance, but still it is the fashion edicts that cause these costly funerals; and by a strange and possibly not unnatural confusion of ideas, the mourning of the bereaved is often gauged by the floral display and carriages in line. Of course this is all wrong, and any one calmly considering it would recognize the fact. The greater extravagance on these occasions is by the poorer and more ignorant classes, who deem it essential they should copy the example set by the wealthy in paying the last tribute to relatives; therefore it is proper that the new custom of private and unostentatious interments should be adopted by the well-to-do, not only as a thing right in itself, but as setting an example to the poorer which they can follow with manifest advantage. A private interment, limited in attendance to those very near and dear to the deceased in life time, has something very touching and impressive about it. Such a ceremonial may soothe the grief of afflicted ones; while a great gathering about the open grave, of idlers and the curious, is objectionable and repulsive.

THE steel industry has outstripped its previous records the past year, as much on account of the improvement in the process of manufacture as through any greatly increased demand. The American output of steel ingots for the period was about 730,000 tons, against 560,578 tons in 1877. The latest returns for Great Britain, however, make the entire production of steal for 1878 not less than 1,000,000 tons, of which 850,000 were BESSEMER and 150,000 SIEMENS. An exchange says, "the BESSEMER process has ruined the old iron trade in England. The production of iron rails in the North of England has declined from 324,000 tons in 1873, to 36,000 in 1877, and the statistics (when published) will be worse for the last year. In Wales the decline for eight years has been from 500,000 to about 50,000 tons. In both these regions abandoned iron works are numerous, an immense amount of capital is lost and thousands of puddlers and millmen are out of work." If America keeps on in steel making at the rate of development she has shown the past year it will not be long before she stands at the head of the industry.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE *Chronicle* has lost its old interest in the cipher dispatches.

MASSACHUSETTS savings banks are closing for want of business. Is this a result of the way the four per cent. loan booms?

THE Governor on Tuesday sent in the name of M. S. QUAY of Philadelphia and Beaver, as Secretary of the Commonwealth. He was confirmed by the Senate.

THE New York *Post* says Mr. HAYES' signature of the Pension Arrearage bill, was "a victory of his heart over his head." Exactly. The head is of the mushy type.

A PHILADELPHIA ring paper nominates QUAY as Senator WALLACE'S successor, and "moves the nominations close." That's the ticket being made ready for the faithful in 1880.

AMERICAN beef, butter, cheese and other products are imported into Buenos Ayres from England! We have no line of steamers to that port. There are eleven lines running regularly between the Argentine Republic and European ports. Congress should either subsidize or adopt the free ships plan.

THE House on Tuesday passed the anti-Chinese Emigration bill by a two-thirds vote. It restricts the number of Chinese emigrants brought to this country in any one vessel to fifteen. If it passes the Senate and White House, it will keep JOHN out of this country. It is alleged, however, that the law conflicts with the BURLINGAME treaty, and will therefore fall in the courts.

THE Democrats of the Senate on Tuesday refused to vote on the confirmation of D. H. LANE as Recorder of Philadelphia in QUAY'S place, and as a result LANE is not confirmed. It takes a two-thirds vote to fix the gentleman in his snug place. QUAY dictated this appointment as a condition of his accepting the Secretaryship. The Senate don't appear inclined to back up his bargains.

THE New York *Herald* of yesterday referring to recent developments before the POTTER Committee, says: "The ghouls who stole STEWART'S body did not conduct their operations with more studied secrecy or display more skulking consciousness that they were doing a thing which would not bear the light than the Republicans who stole the cipher telegrams." This is putting it mildly.

MATT. CARPENTER don't talk or act like a Stalwart. No man in the country has been more severe on the Louisiana deviltry of the carpet-baggers. Senator MATT said in his reception speech at Milwaukee, the other day, after his election to the Senate:

A chief duty, and a chief means of increasing the prosperity of the country, is that the existing differences in the South be healed. *Bayonet rule has had its run as long as it was useful, and civil government is now the proper instrumentality to use in dealing with the affairs of the South.*

THE oil producers got a little foretaste on Tuesday of how earnest the Republicans are, now that the election has passed, in supporting their demands. Resolutions were up in the State Senate against discrimination and favoring the Inter-State Commerce bill pending in the Senate at Washington. All the leading Republicans of the Senate, with the exception of a few from the West, ranged themselves on the monopoly side. HERR, FISHER, REYBURN, ELLIOTT and others made speeches pitching into the claims of the oil interest.

MAJOR ERRETT was one of the noble band of twenty-two representatives who voted with "old-man-not-afraid-to-be-called-a-demagogue" WRIGHT, for his famous bill giving five hundred dollars to every poor man desiring to take HORACE GREELEY'S advice to go West, and grow up with the country. The vote against the 22, was only 212, which is a bad case of setting down on. Col. WRIGHT, in his overflowing goodness of heart, is warmly and honestly in favor of this measure, which seems to us the essence of folly; but ERRETT, although he has denounced it as rank demagoguism, voted for it. He is after the trades union vote of the district.

BEN HILL made a speech in the Senate Monday, strongly against paying any Southern war claims, whether from loyal or disloyal claimants. His platform for the future of the Democratic party, on which he said it would permanently retain power, was:

First—No payment of war claims, loyal or disloyal.

Second—No more public lands or subsidies to railroad corporations.

Third—Pay every dollar of the public debt, principal and interest, in good money; standard silver, for instance.

Fourth—Restore the Constitution of the country and honesty in administration.

All of which shows Senator BEN HILL has a very level head.

JUDGE WALKER, the new United States Senator from Arkansas, to take place of the carpet-bagger DORSEY, is described as "quite elderly, has only moderate abilities, is possessed of some means, though not a wealthy man, and is one of that school of 'fine old Arkansas gentlemen' that are slowly passing into history." R. W. JOHNSON, the defeated candidate, has much more ability than WALKER; he has resided in Washington City for eleven years—a law partner of General ALBERT PIKE. During the civil war, JOHNSON was a member of the Confederate Senate. He represented the ultra wing of the Southern Democracy in the Senatorial contest, while Judge WALKER is more conservative.

THEY understand how to deal out justice to defaulting officials in New Jersey. In Warren county, nine public functionaries have been convicted of malfeasance in office and sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for periods of from one to sixteen years each. Forty-five years is the aggregate of imprisonment inflicted on all the corrupt officials thus far found guilty. Conspiracy to cheat and defraud the town, and forgery to help out the purposes of the conspiracy, are the crimes of which all these men have been found guilty. As official thievery, more or less extensive, is the vice of the time, and one to be found everywhere, the news of these verdicts will startle the country, and many towns will be stirred up to emulate within their own limits the energetic action of Philipsburg. It may be a bad year for thieves.

COLONEL MOULTON, of Cincinnati—brother-in-law of Secretary Sherman—has just returned from Washington, and has of course, been interviewed. He says Grant would be nominated by the Republican party if the convention should meet now. In Washington, he says, everybody thinks Sherman is the coming man, especially in Congress. Colonel Moulton would be sorry to see Mr. Sherman make the race, as the Presidency ends a man's political life in this country, and Mr. Sherman is only a young man—52 years old. He thinks, among Democrats, the contest is between Thurman and Tilden, with the latter in the lead. Tilden, he says, has had nothing disgraceful proved on him. His letter of acceptance to the National Committee was one of the most masterly political papers ever penned, and he "is a bad man to have for an opponent in a convention." Colonel Moulton declares that the re-election of Senator Conkling does not mean strength to General Grant. On the contrary, Mr. Conkling is very friendly to Mr. Sherman.

JUDGE CADWALLADER of the United States District Court at Philadelphia, deceased on Sunday, at the age of 74, was born in Philadelphia, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law under Horace Binney, was admitted to practice in 1825, became famous in cases of cloth seizures in 1839-40, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, from 5th district in 1854, by 6 or 7 majority, and was a strong supporter of President Buchanan. In 1858 he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court to succeed Judge John K. Kane, deceased, and filled the position with great credit ever since. His first wife was a daughter of Horace Binney. His second and three daughters and two sons, one of the latter a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, survive him. He belonged to one of the oldest Philadelphia families, and was a brother of Gen. George Cadwallader. His disease was typhoid pneumonia.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* appears to be preparing the public mind for Republican defeat in the Ohio election next fall. It advises Garfield that it would be unwise for him to run for Governor, says that Sherman will not run, because he is being carefully saved for the Presidential nomination, and that Foster can have it, but that the implacables may conspire to defeat him, although "neither his election nor defeat would be of importance in the Presidential campaign."

THE New York *Tribune* of Monday says that information derived from the most direct sources, warrants it in stating in the most positive terms that the body of the late A. T. Stewart, has not been recovered by Mrs. Stewart, or Judge Hilton or any of their agents. Late publications to the contrary grew out of exaggerated repetitions of hopes expressed by Mrs. Stewart to her friends in December last that negotiations then pending would result in the return of the body before the end of the year. These hopes were disappointed.

WE guess this is just about the truth of how the Pension Arrearages bill came to get through Congress and past Mr. Hayes. Says the Philadelphia *Times:*

The House of Representatives passed the Pension bill expecting the Senate to defeat it. The Senate amended and passed the bill, expecting the House to non-concur. The House concurred, expecting the President to send it back, and the President has signed the bill—because he lacked the courage to veto it.

GENERAL LOGAN complained bitterly of the abuse of the press when accepting the Senatorship the other day. His complaint recalls his remark at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, that the settled purpose of the Democrats was "to assassinate the reputations of leading Republicans by investigating their records!"

ARMSTRONG COUNTY SHERIFF.

Motion Overruled and Williams to be Sentenced on Saturday.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

KITTANNING, PA., January 27, 1879.—Judge Boggs to-day overruled the motion in arrest of judgment in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sheriff Williams and appointed Saturday, February 1st, 1879, as the day for sentence. Sheriff Williams was convicted some weeks ago of violating the Constitution in offering rewards for votes which helped to elect him, and the motion was made on the ground that one of the Elisors, the Democratic candidate opposing Sheriff Williams in the election, was disqualified to serve. The evidence in regard to the Elisors was ruled out for the reason, as understood from an attorney, that the application should have been "for an arrest of judgment and a new trial." The application for a new trial not having been made, the admissible testimony in the motion for an arrest of judgment was limited to the records in the case. This is looked upon as law pure and simple.

The Value of Time.

As in a fire the loss greatly depends upon the time required for efficient aid to arrive, so the result of catarrh greatly depends upon the speedy use of efficient remedies. For over a quarter a century, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been the standard remedy. The positive cures it has effected are numbered by thousands. Each year has witnessed an increased sale. Its reputation is the result of superior merit. If the disease has extended to the throat or lungs, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used with the Catarrh Remedy. These two medicines will speedily cure the most stubborn case of catarrh. See the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work of over 900 pages. Price $1 50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

QUAY'S ASPIRATIONS.

How He will Employ His Leisure Time When Secretary.

Will Conduct His Canvass for the Gubernatorial Chair.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

QUAY TO PAVE HIS WAY TO THE GOVERNORSHIP.

HARRISBURG, January 28.—When Matthew S. Quay takes possession of his office this time as Secretary of the Commonwealth he opens his canvass for the succession four years hence. It has been Quay's dream to be Governor for many years. It was this that brought him back into line when he went off with Curtin. He saw if he persisted in it that Rutan would get ahead of him and he hauled back.

Rutan was a bother to Quay and Mackey. He wanted to be the candidate for Governor instead of Hartranft, and again instead of Hoyt; but Quay shook his head and Mackey said all right. Quay had pushed nearly all the Beaver officeholders to the front. He had first laid the ropes for Rutan's entrance into the Senate. He brought out Stanton as Auditor General (the man who died before taking office), and against the expectation of Stanton and his friends had him nominated. He had Judge Agnew nominated for the Supreme Court, and kept Sherlock Clerk of the House.

When Mackey said to Quay, "This won't do, too much Beaver county," Quay shut his one eye—he squints a little anyway—and looking at Bob very innocently—they were an innocent pair—said, "Why, Robert, who is saying anything about it?" "The people," said Mackey, "are crying out 'Ring' 'Ring' and it won't do to have Sherlock Clerk of the House." "Who's doing it," said Quay, with a straight face, "is it the old man?" (meaning Simon the Sinner). "No," said Mackey. "Well, is it Don?" said Quay. "No," said Mackey. "Well, is it you?" said Quay. "No," said Mackey, his eyes brightening, as they always did when excited, with a sudden fire, "it is you."

Quay then took a good laugh. He had Sherlock out of the woods then, and could afford to laugh. His quiet work had been effective, and Mackey surrendered on the Clerk.

SOME INTERESTING HISTORY.

That Quay and Mackey, and Cameron too, were anxious to get Rutan fixed somewhere was all plain to be seen, his nomination and immediate confirmation as Consul to Cardiff, in Wales, his removal to the better Consulship to Florence. Rutan's disregard of both places, and his appointment as Collector of Customs in Pittsburgh all show that he wasn't satisfied with the lay of the land. They led him about like the skilful fisher leads a big pike, with plenty of line, and it has now got to be about time when Quay can come front. The pike, Rutan, won't break either line or pole now, it is thought. When old Buchanan, in his final talk with Douglass, said to him, "Beware of the fate of Talmadge and Rives," he coined a very expressive warning. These men say to Rutan, if he kicks, beware of the fate of Curtin and Agnew.

QUAY'S CAREER.

When the war broke out Quay was teaching school in Texas. He put off coming North till George Carter and his gang of political preachers forced Texas out of the Union over the protests of Sam Houston and such men as Governor Throckmorton, and then he had some difficulty in getting through the lines.

Quay went immediately to Harrisburg and was made Military Secretary to Governor Curtin. He had not, previous to that time, figured in Pennsylvania politics, but from that hour out he was to hold in the Republican party a full hand. He was a great comfort to Curtin in those trying times. Quay's coolness and methodical ways when everything in the whole country seemed to be running topsey-turvey afforded Curtin and his nervous Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer, a perfect rest to lean on.

Visions of executive authority then ran through his head, and he carefully felt his way towards power, seemingly always mindful of the old political maxim so often quoted by one of the English premiers that we should never storm our way into power, but steal in and then assert yourself.

QUAY'S TACTICS NOT EXCEPTIONAL.

Running for Governor whilst occupying the position of Secretary of the Commonwealth has only been attempted three times in the history of the State, Governor Curtin and Francis R. Shunk being the only two Secretaries who ever made that political riffle, Andrew Gregg, Curtin's grandfather on his mother's side, having run and was defeated in 1823, some time after he had been Secretary under Governor Hiester, the Federal Governor of 1820.

Quay had painted and hung up in his office, when serving as Secretary under Governor Hartranft, a picture of James Trimbell, the man who broke his heart when removed from office, and I suppose he has often resolved, when looking at the counterfeit presentment of the ancient Secretary, never to die of heart disease. That one picture is a start of a gallery of Secretaries of the Commonwealth similar to the gallery of Governor's pictures in the Executive chambers. If they run them back the gallery will contain many familiar faces.

Thomas H. Burrows, who occupied the place from 1835 to 1839, and was afterwards the Superintendent of Common Schools.

Francis R. Shunk.....1839
Anson V. Parsons.....1842
Charles McClure.....1843
Jesse Miller.....1845
Townsend Haines.....1848
Alex. L. Russell, Allegheny.....1850
Francis W. Hughes.....1852
Charles W. Hughes, Green county....1853

Curtin, Wm. M. Hiester, Eli Slifer, Francis Jordan and Quay make up the list since the buckshot war.

A. L. Russell had been the Deputy Secretary. So had Charles A. Black of Green county, who was promoted from Deputy Secretary upon the resignation of Francis W. Hughes, under Bigler. The office didn't pay enough for Hughes. He couldn't keep his restive disposition quiet in such leading string as a Secretary's office, and Gov. Bigler appointed him Attorney General on the magnificent salary of $700 per annum, and went ahead with his lucrative practice.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS JAMES TRIMBELL.

The picture Quay has put up in his office represents a curious old character. James Trimbell had served as Assistant Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council from 1777 until the State Government was formed, and continued as one of the Secretaries until 1836, covering a period of fifty-nine years. Old Joe Ritner, the Anti-Mason Governor, removed him and the shock killed him. If but few people die from such a cause, but few people can be said to have such a complaint. Fifty-nine years of faithful service disregarded for a party cry. The old man who had seen the birth of the Government, had sat and taken down the minutes of the meetings where Franklin spoke and presided, in whose breast were locked the secret talk of that band of patriots who lived seemingly for no other purpose than that we might have a free government, was removed to make place for some striker who had been loud perhaps in his yelps for the winning party.

FRANKLIN'S CELEBRATED LETTER.

It is said the celebrated letter of Franklin to Mr. Strahan was in the hand writing of Trimbell. It was dated Philadelphia, July 5, 1775. It never grows stale no matter how often printed:

Mr. Strahan—You are a member of that Parliament, and formed part of that majority, which has condemned my native country to destruction.

You have begun to burn our towns, and to destroy their inhabitants! Look at your hands!—they are stained with the blood of your relations and your acquaintances. You and I were long, friends; you are at present my enemy, and I am yours,

B. FRANKLIN.

Quay when Secretary under Hartranft, it was said by the State Librarian, read more books and better books than any three men connected with the State Government. I happened in the library one day as Quay was leaving it when the Librarian, (O. H. Miller, now living in Allegheny city somewhere) told me this, and showed me the books Quay had just returned.

THE LATE DR. LINDERMAN.

The death of Dr. Linderman, the director of all the mints, will leave a good place for Hartranft if Don pleases to press him. Linderman was a Pennsylvanian, a war Democrat who slipped in to the directorship of the Mint, and made it an important office. He is a brother of Linderman, the son-in-law of Asa Packer, the wealthy coal king, and during Packer's fight for Governor in 1869, Linderman was a constant visitor at Democratic headquarters. He circulated quite freely among the Senators in Washington, and was one of the most agreeable of men to talk to—polite at all times, a rare acquisition in public men, and surprisingly well posted on almost every question that could be brought up. He has often made me wonder at his knowledge of Pennsylvania politics. He was a great stout hearty man when I saw him last in Washington, but stout and delicate all go the same road. Sooner or later the travelers across the bridge of Mirza all drop through before reaching the other side, be they strong of limb or spindle-shanked; it is rough on the man full of life and hope to make him face this dreadful certainty; then in the language of Lincoln's favorite poems, "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud."

J. C.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DEBT-RAISING.

There is a man in Brooklyn and Talmage is his name,
Who undertook,
On his own hook,
To play a sinuous game;
His church in debt,
He said, "You bet
These mortgages we'll raise."
'Twas quite absurd.
But 'pon my word,
The church-debt raising craze
So seized his mind,
As to make him blind
To Satan's wicked ways.
He followed in
The ways of sin,
And practiced dark deception,
In style so vile
And full of guile
As to bother all conception.
For a sinuous gaze,
It's distressingly plain,
Talmage goes up head—no exception.

ST. MARTIN, THE WITNESS.

St. Martin, once, as we are told,
Possessing neither gems nor gold,
Passing a city's portal through,
His cloak unto a beggar threw.
But our St. Martin takes his pay
For perjury, and then straightway
Returns the gold to save him bother,
Repents his lie and tells another.

—*Hartford Post.*

IN French politics "old crocodile" means a confirmed Conservative.

MANAGER MAPLESON is said to have engaged twenty *Claqueurs* in Chicago.

A PARIS glove maker's advertisment begins with "Cold hands may prove fatal."

LIEBIG thought a Nation's civilization might be gauged by the consumption of soap.

THE *Atlanta Constitution* calls the New Orleans Custom-house "an asylum for Old-Line Whigs.

A FRENCHMAN'S compliment: "Ah, madame, you grow every day to look more like your daughter."

HENRY CLAY DEAN is a good lawyer and has practiced at nearly every bar in Iowa except a bar of soap.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be the only sovereign in the world who does not hold a State reception on New Year's day.

FECHTER will make his appearance in "The Duke's Motto" in Boston next month. Later in the season he will appear in New York.

JAMES W. GAFF, the Cincinnati millionaire, who died on Thursday, was a day-laborer forty-five years ago. He made his millions in distilling whisky.

MR. GEORGE F. SEWARD, Minister to China, who is now being investigated by a Congressional Committee, is a nephew of the late Hon. William H. Seward.

THE King of Portugal intends to found a society for the relief of artisans disabled by accidents, and the families of those artisans who have lost their lives by accidents.

MACMAHON and Grant clinked glasses the other day, and the General contemptuously shot the Cork of the champagne bottle out of the window.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS is said to have a particular fondness for clocks. He has more than forty of the rarest kind, and he has one in his business office said to have cost $6,000.

THE Abbe Liszt is at work upon his compositions, "The Seven Sacraments." Two of these, which are finished—"Marriage" and "The Eucharist"—are said to be beautiful.

HORATIO SEYMOUR is to give the address at the celebration this year of the battle of Newtown, N. Y., fought by General Sullivan during his expedition against the Iroquois, a hundred years ago.

THE Swiss now toast their shins and fire locomotives with American coal, American watches in their pockets, and photographs of Colorado scenery in their parlors would make their happiness complete.

MARY ANDERSON is just now doing as big a business as the "Pinafore" people. She was in Cincinnati last week and all Kentucky poured in, special trains being run from as far down as Louisville. Kentucky is as proud of her as though she were a horse.

THE Mayor of Philadelphia has set a good example to city fathers in general by declaring war on the low theatres in his city, on the ground that they are disorderly houses. This action will benefit public morality and serve the interest of legitimate places of amusement.

THE Rev. W. T. Wylie, having for some time successfully administered the affairs of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., now goes to Butler, Pa., to be pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that place. This church is one of the oldest and most prosperous in Western Pennsylvania.

AT the recent election in France, Marshal Canrobert was defeated as a candidate for the Senate by a vetinary surgeon. The old soldier, who has led the armies of France in Algiers, Italy, the Crimea, &c, has written a letter, in which he does not seek to disguise his disappointment. He is an Intense Imperialist, while his opponent is a Republican.

CIPHER PROBING.

The Great Cipher Boomerang and How It Has Come Back.

How, Why and When the Republican Ciphers Were Destroyed.

A New Chapter in the Theft of the Presidency.

Testimony of Assistant Postmaster Tyner and W. E. Chandler.

HOW MORTON DESTROYED THE REPUBLICAN CIPHERS.

[Washington Post of Monday.]

It is a matter of history that the first demand made upon the Western Union Telegraph Company for the political dispatches sent during the campaign of 1876 came from the House Committee. Within a few days after the *subpœna duces tecum* of the House Committee was served, Morton's Committee on Elections of the Senate issued and had served a similar demand upon Mr. Orton, then President of the Western Union Company. This corporation, which was managed in the interest of the Radical party, under cover of a desire to protect private correspondence, resisted these subpœnas at first, but it was merely a pretense to gain temporary relief from the pressure of the House. Mr. Orton issued commands to the telegraph operators to send all the political dispatches to the principal office in New York, and as soon as this was done he had them placed in a trunk and turned over to the attorney of the company, who brought the trunk to Washington. He took refuge at the residence of Prof. Holden, then and now Professor of Mathematics at the United States naval observatory, where the trunk of telegrams was concealed for several days. Mr. Orton was in Washington himself, and directed every movement of his employe, who had possession of the telegrams over which the two houses of Congress were struggling. Finally, by orders of the President of the company, the attorney delivered the trunk of dispatches at the room of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and it was received by Mr. Burbank, the then clerk of that committee, and immediately turned over to George E. Bullock, messenger of the committee. Senator Morton was promptly notified of the receipt of the trunk, and he lost no time in repairing to the committee room and making an examination of the contents. He took with him several Republican Senators, members of the Elections Committee (whose names will come out during the investigation), and together they examined all the dispatches. Bullock took the telegrams from the trunk and assisted in assorting them. Mr. Morton was personally interested in getting possession of the telegraphic messages of that campaign, because he had sent and received, in his management of the Pacific States for Hayes, dispatches that he did not want to see the light. All the telegrams which compromised the Republican party in any serious degree were separated from the others, and the balance were returned to the trunk. The honorable Senators then left the room, leaving the Republican dispatches in the hands of Bullock, with an understanding that he was to put them where they could never do any harm. Bullock locked the door and made a bonfire of the bundle of telegrams which had been left with him. He then arranged the others in good order in the trunk, and next day Mr. Morton called a meeting of the full committee, informing them that it was to examine the telegrams which had been turned over to him by the Western Union Company. Of course nothing was found that the Republicans cared to conceal, but there were telegrams which perplexed the Democratic members of the committee. Morton, with an assumed air of magnanimity, suggested that the trunk and its contents be kept a secret, and this was tacitly agreed to.

Geo. E. Bullock performed his part of the work to the entire satisfaction of the Radical Senators who were engaged with him in the job. He was promised reward in the shape of official position, and he got it in due time. He was appointed as a Consul to Cologne, and was confirmed through the influence of the very Senators who examined the contents of the trunk, with the exception of Morton, who died before the job could be completed.

AN ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL ON THE STAND.

There was interesting testimony taken before the Potter Committee on Tuesday which did not appear in our telegraph reports. Wm. E. Chandler testified that he left part of the cipher telegrams given him by Assistant Postmaster General Brady in the care of General Butler and another part he gave to the N. Y. *Tribune*.

General Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster General, testified he suspected the character of the bundle of dispatches left with him by Bullock, the Clerk of Morton's Committee. He had copies taken of them and gave part to Chandler and part to the *Tribune*.

In reply to Mr. McMahon, witness said Mr. Chandler and himself had endeavored to translate the telegrams. Colonel Parker, Chief of Special Agents, Post Office Department, being one evening at General Brady's house, also attempted to translate the messages, but their efforts were total failures. Telegrams of both parties were contained in the bundle, and both sides of the question were reviewed by them. The Democratic telegrams, however, were more interesting to them than the other side were. General Brady also said he went to Florida during the count.

Q.—By whose request did you go to Florida? A.—President Grant requested me to go to Florida, and in compliance with his request I went.

Q.—What did you go for? A.—To see a fair count.

Mr. Blackburn then put witness through a rigid examination regarding his idea of any almost Cabinet officer of the United States Government interfering in the Electoral count of the State of Florida, and asking him if he considered that the policy of "Civil Service Reform."

Witness said he saw no impropriety in the matter. In reply to Mr. McMahon witness testified he assorted out of the telegrams in a Senate committee room those which had passed between Mr. Tyner and himself.

Mr. McMahan—Then it was not untrue, as stated by the Democratic papers, that some of the telegrams were taken from the committee room? A.—Those I have mentioned were taken.

Witness received $2,000 from Z. Chandler when he left for Tallahassee, which amount he turned over to William E. Chandler upon arrival. It was understood by Mr. Brady that Mr. Chandler (William E.) paid the expenses of the witnesses in Florida; this, however, he did not know from his own knowledge. He (Brady) advanced $1,000 of his own money to defray the hotel expenses of the party and that amount was refunded by Z. Chandler upon his return to Washington.

DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE.

On Monday, when the Committee got hold of telegraphic dispatches connecting Postmaster General Tyner and Zack Chandler in the sale of government offices to raise funds to throw into the Indiana canvass, the Republican members objected to this line of inquiry as not authorized by the House. This discussion ensued:

Mr. McMahon—But these dispatches are part of the machinery of the election of 1876.

Mr. Reed—What does he mean by machinery—cipher dispatches?

Mr. McMahon—I mean officers in the Interior Department, officers in Louisiana. I mean the army. I mean an unscrupulous President, an unscrupulous lot of officers, and a good many men outside who are willing to act unscrupulously.

Mr. Reed—You do not seem to be describing anything that ever existed.

Mr. McMahon—The innocent gentleman from Maine had nothing to do with these transactions, of course. Let me go on. In 1876 certain gentlemen got anxious about their dispatches, and they go to President Orton and ask that certain dispatches passing between the Attorney General and the prospective Minister of Mexico shall be destroyed. This was complied with, and now we wish to show that these dispatches were of a political character. Do the gentlemen think that when we go into the investigation of these cipher dispatches, that we are to be satisfied with telegrams published in the New York *Tribune*? They must think that we are children. We are not sitting here to investigate one side of the case, but both sides. It is pretty well known that this resolution was offered by this Committee at my suggestion, because I wanted the Democratic party to show to the country, and I think we will show, that it is capable of investigating both sides thoroughly, even though such investigation may hurt his own men as well as the other side. I want to believe that the Democratic party will have no standing in this country unless it proves itself equal to do that. And I now say publicly that I should like both sides to be thoroughly investigated, and not confine our proceedings to vindicating or smirching Mr. Tilden alone. We want to discover the whole truth. We want to know whether President Orton was a man who might be used for political purposes. I want to know if Mr. Orton gave these telegrams up after receiving the subpœna of the committee.

Mr. Hiscock—Democrats offered the resolution in the House. They did it because their chieftain had been assaulted, and we supposed that it was for the purpose of vindicating him, and also to establish the party in the eyes of the country. They did not offer to investigate any dispatches that had been burned.

Mr. McMahon—That is, you want to investigate Democratic dispatches only. I want to investigate both Republican and Democratic.

Mr. Hiscock—No. Since the Democrats have invited us to the feast, I propose they shall eat the same fare.

Mr. McMahon—You do not like the pork and beans we are giving you now.

(By Associated Press.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—In the Potter Committee this morning W. E. Chandler said when he first saw the cipher dispatches he did not know their meaning. Wm. P. McClelland, Assistant Chief of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department, stated that in consequence of a letter from Secretary Sherman he attended in the Morton Committee room. He examined the Oregon cipher dispatches, and succeeded in deciphering them by the "Dictionary Key." The committee was not in session at the time he made the examination, but other experts were at work on the dispatches. The committee then took a recess.

TYNER PRODUCES A FEW TELEGRAMS.

Upon reassembling, First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner was sworn. He had recently been informed by General Brady that the Committee were about to examine into the cipher telegrams and he feared as they, or a portion of them, had been once in his possession that it would lead to a misconstruction and probably mix him (General Brady) in the affair. Tyner then desired to say a word regarding the testimony of Western Union officials, Green, Carey and Grant. The testimony of Green to the effect that telegrams passed between himself and John W. Foster concerning the sale of certain offices and between himself and Z. Chandler regarding the appointment of Indian agents had no warrant whatever in their contents. The idea of Carey that the telegrams in question related to a dirty piece of political engineering was entirely erroneous. He would verify this statement by producing all the telegrams sent by him bearing upon the subject under investigation.

Tyner then related how he obtained possession of the telegrams and said he was now ready to produce them in their entirety.

The witness then produced the telegrams. The first was dated, Indianapolis, September 29th, and read as follows: *To Jas. N. Tyner*—(Personal). The Smith case and arrangements are satisfactory. Certain will be necessary in addition to early promised by McCormick. Wait at Washington for my letter, mailed last night, and then go to New York at once. [Sighed] J. W. FOSTER.

The witness explained that during the campaign, probably as early as July or August, he had a conversation with Zach Chandler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, with reference to Indiana, the Central Committee of which State had written him asking the assistance of the National Committee. Gentlemen in New York and elsewhere, the witness was informed, had expressed their readiness to assist Indiana, if Foster, who was formerly Chairman of the Committee in Indiana, was then chairman or connected with the committee, as they had much confidence in his management. The witness suggested that Foster, who was on a furlough from Mexico at the time, should be requested to go to Indiana to assist the local committee with his advice and presence. Subsequently Foster was asked and consented to do this.

TYNER AND FOSTER HAVE A TALK.

The witness met him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, in September. Foster said that in Indiana they would need $7,000 from the National Committee, only to be used in meeting expenses of speakers, printing bills, etc., and it was proposed to make an effort to secure the services of some active members of the Greenback organization there to induce voters to go back on their old love and vote the Republican ticket.

Another proposition was for the purchase of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a Democratic newspaper, in the city of Indianapolis, which was said to be in financial distress and might be purchased cheap; we went into McCormick's room, and that gentleman promptly stated that within a short time the committee would be able to furnish Indiana Republicans with $10,000 towards their campaign expenses, the proposition about purchasing the *Sentinel* was not then taken up; as Foster was leaving the hotel he said, "I might want to telegraph to you and might it not be well to have some phrase to use between us?" He thereupon sat down and made the phrase which is used in these telegrams; everything that related to Greenbackers, aside from the purchase of the *Sentinel*, was to be known as the Smith arrangement; the term "Smith" applies to no person whatever; the proposal as to purchasing the *Sentinel* was to be known as Brown; the word "certain" meant five thousand and "early" meant ten thousand; this was the extent of the cipher; the foregoing telegram meant that active members of the Greenback party had agreed to assist in arresting the Greenback movement; five thousand would be necessary to meet their expenses in addition to ten thousand promised by McCormick for general campaign purposes.

On the same date, probably, there was a telegram from Foster requesting the witness to leave Washington for New York, and on the 1st of October he received the following dispatch from Indianapolis:

"Dispatched you Friday to go to New York at once. Have no answer. It is of the utmost importance you should go tonight. Letters and particulars await you there. It is essential to success.

"(Signed) J. W. FOSTER."

To this the following reply was sent:

"WASHINGTON, October 1.—*To J. W. Foster, Indianapolis*:—Your telegrams were all received. Early will positively leave New York next Tuesday. By that time I hope to complete other arrangements here, as it is half done now.

"(Signed) JAMES N. TYNER."

This referred to the $10,000 promised by the National Committee, and to the fact that the witness hoped to be able to obtain the $5,000, one half of which he had already obtained for the special purpose mentioned; the $10,000 was to go to the Indian Central Committee, and the $5,000 to Foster who was not a member of the Committee; that was the special arrangement.

Mr. McMahon—Foster was a sort of side Committee to get round the Greenback leaders? A.—Those who might be induced to assist the Republican party.

MORE TELEGRAMS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION.

The next telegram was dated Indianapolis, October 2d, to James N. Tyner, and read as follows:

"Send certain direct to me. Telegraph when sent. J. W. Foster. To be forwarded if absent. Charge to Republican Committee."

On the same date, the second telegram was received from Foster as follows: "The arrangement as to Smith is in satisfactory progress; that now secured; all our friends agree it would be highly desirable to do what Brown asked in his visit to New York to be controlled by us. Only require early and we personally pledge certain if certain can be provided through you or others at once. This you understand is in addition to all previously promised. We all feel sure of success."

The interpretation of this, the witness said, was that the arrangement to secure Greenbackers was in satisfactory progress. That being secured, all Foster's friends agreed it would be highly desirable to purchase the Indianapolis *Sentinel* to be controlled by Republicans. It would only require $10,000 and they pledged themselves to raise $5,000 in Indiana if $5,000 more were provided by outsiders. This latter sum was to be in addition to the $10,000 promised by the National Committee. To this the witness forwarded the following reply from Washington on the same date: "Your last telegram confuses me. Is the arrangement with Smith still unsettled? If so, is it contemplated to submit Brown's proposition which he made in New York? That proposition would not meet with favor here, but to carry out the Smith arrangement all that was promised would be done. I cannot now assure you all the certain, as only one-half was obtained, but I will telegraph you from Philadelphia in the morning; I go there this evening, in answer to telegrams received."

Mr. Springer—If Brown was an arrangement simply how could he have visited New York? A.—The term Brown was applied to everything in connection with the purchase of the *Sentinel*.

The witness having explained the telegram fully, the reply of Colonel Foster of the same date was read:

"It is not intended to submit Brown's proposition for arrangement with Smith. It is additional and independent, and of less importance. Have early mailed for afternoon mail to New York, and certain sent to-morrow evening to secure the Smith arrangement."

The witness explained the dispatch to the committee, and stated the following was sent from the Pennsylvania depot in Philadelphia the same evening. "Messenger leaves here to-night with half of certain. I go to New York to-night. Will telegraph to-morrow."

From the postoffice building in New York city the witness telegraphed the next day: "All right; go ahead. Last messenger leaves this evening."

This meant the $2,500, the other half of early for special purposes, had been sent. In this connection, the witness asked leave to state the Indianapolis *Sentinel* was not purchased, and nothing further was said about it.

This concluded the Tyner-Foster dispatches.

TYNER AND CHANDLER DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

After the October election, the witness had a conversation with Zach Chandler as to the prospects of carrying Indiana for the Republicans in November. The witness was to go to Indiana and see what could be done. If there was any chance of success he was to telegraph Chandler who would furnish him with funds to the extent of $10,000. Before he left, the witness said to Secretary Chandler, "If we telegraph about money we had better use a phrase." It was decided that if $5,000 were needed the witness should telegraph for one Indian appointment. If $10,000, two Indian appointments, and Chandler would honor his drafts for these sums. The witness proceeded to Indianapolis and on the third of November telegraphed Chandler: "If you cannot appoint two Indian agents please appoint one. Please answer promptly, as I must leave here to-morrow evening."

Chandler replied from the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, as follows: "The appointments will be made. (Signed) Zack Chandler." When the witness received this, he went to the members of the State Committee, and informed them that they were at liberty to draw on Chandler. It was finally decided to have the money deposited in New York to the credit of an Indianapolis bank, and the witness sent the following to Chandler: "Put the sum representing two appointments to the credit of the Central Bank at Indianapolis with the Hanover National Bank to-day. Telegraph me when done. The bank requires this."

Secretary Chandler's answer to this was: "It will be done to-day without fail as requested."

These were all the telegrams that passed between Chandler and the witness.

CHANDLER RECALLED.

W. E. Chandler was then recalled, and stated he wrote and signed one of the two telegrams sent by Zach Chandler, in which Indian agents were mentioned. He remembered the great admiration with which he regarded that clever cipher. (Laughter.) Still the cipher was made and he had to use it. To a question whether the dispatches had no reference to any appointment, he said: "Any one who knows Zach Chandler knows that he never made any appointment in his department either for money or consideration of any kind, and I did not think any gentleman would suggest it."

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when in all probability Whitelaw Reid will be examined.

A FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Boiler Explosion at Bradford—Six Men Killed and Several Injured.

BRADFORD, PA., January 28.—About six o'clock last evening, while the new locomotive of the Elevated railroad, with one car attached, was proceeding from Foster toward Babcock's Mills, and at a point about half a mile from said mills, one of the boilers (the locomotive had two boilers) exploded, killing and wounding the following persons: John Vaughn, Titusville, killed; John Addis, Titusville, killed; Geo. Grogan, badly hurt, since dead; Mike Halleran, Titusville, badly injured, since dead; Charles Shepherd, badly hurt, will die; Charles Logan, not expected to survive; O. Schutt, slightly hurt; George Patterson, slightly hurt. Mr. R. H. Sterrett had a miraculous escape, being on the top of the boiler at the time of the explosion. He was thrown some thirty feet to one side, but sustained but trifling injuries. Mr. Allen, who was on the car attached, was not injured at all. The explosion was attributed to lack of water in the boiler, as the steam gauge registered but seventy pounds of steam but three or four minutes previous to the explosion. The locomotive is a total wreck.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Wright's Loan Bill Defeated in the House by a Vote of 22 to 212.

Ben Hill Speaks in Opposition to the Payment of Any War Claim

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The credentials of Senator Shields of Missouri, were presented.

Mr. Shields then took the oath of office.

A large number of bills were referred, including one by Mr. Ferry to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States.

A bill reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs on Thursday last to abolish the volunteer navy of the United States was passed.

The Senate bill appropriating $40,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a military post at El Paso, Texas, was passed.

The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay Catharine and Sophia Germaine $2,500 out of the annuities due the Cheyenne Indians, they having been captured by said Indians while en route from Georgia to Colorado. Passed without discussion.

After disposing of the morning business, and passing several bills on the calendar, the bill to pay Warren Mitchell for cotton taken during the war was taken up and a long discussion followed.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved it be definitely postponed. Rejected—Yeas, 21; nays, 23.

MR. HILL SPEAKS IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Hill, in opposing the bill, said he would vote against it, because it was a war claim. He was opposed to the payment of all war claims, whether they be from loyal or disloyal persons. He might probably except a few religious and educational institutions, whose property was destroyed. To pay these war claims would bankrupt the Government, and as we could not pay all, it would be an unjust discrimination to undertake to pay some. Senators on the Republican side said Warren Mitchell was disloyal and should not be paid, while Senators on the Democratic side said he was loyal and should be paid. What was meant by the word "loyalty?" Did it mean a man devoted to the States under the Constitution? It was an easy matter for a man in Maine, in New York, to proclaim his devotion to the Union during the war, but further down, where the sun is warmer, it required courage for a man to say he was devoted to the Union. He (Hill) knew thousands and tens of thousands of men in the South who stood up and proclaimed their fidelity to the Union to the very last moment. There were many who fought secession until it became a fact and submitted to a disunion as they submitted to the death of a father or son. When secession came, the only thing they could do was to go with their people. This question of loyalty had not received a proper definition. He knew thousands of men in the South who would any time during the war have terminated it upon the basis of honest reunion. He believed the greatest possible calamity which could happen this country would be one section exercising the powers of a conqueror over another. Since he had been in Congress, he had heard men denounce the Southern people as disloyal thirteen years after the war, and he believed in his heart if these men had been South they would have rivalled Wm. L. Yancey in their devotion to secession because they were men of the same temperament. The people of this country ought to wake up to the conviction that the late war was an honest war. It was a war fought on account of the conviction that they were right. This perpetual talk about rebels and fidelity to the Union did not come from a unanimous spirit. The war is over. The Union is restored, and it was time that we should leave the passions of war behind. The maimed Southern soldier would never ask Congress for a pension. His widow and orphan would never ask for it. They accepted their losses as a penalty for failure, as brave men should do. The sooner the people of the South were taught to repair their losses by work, by frugality and industry, better it would be for them and the country. Let the losses of the war go, and if the people desire to avoid such losses in the future they must avoid war.

Mr. HILL, continuing, said he was the honest man in the Democratic party. That party was now about to return full-fledged to power, because the people were satisfied that the Republican party was no longer competent to remain in power. There were four things which the Democratic party ought to proclaim to the world and adhere to them with fidelity:

First—He would not pay any war claims, whether the parties were loyal or disloyal.

Second—He would vote no more public money or lands to build up railroad corporations.

Third—He would, in good faith, pay every dollar of the public debt, principal and interest in good money and standard silver.

Fourth—He would restore the constitution of the country and honesty in the administration.

Do these things, and, in his judgment, the child was not born who would witness the termination of Democratic rule in this country.

SPEECH OF MR. BECK.

Mr. BECK, in reply, defended the claim of Mitchell, and had read the Crittenden resolutions adopted in July, 1861, to show that the war was not waged for conquest but to preserve the Union. He knew there were many fraudulent claims. There were men here now making affidavit of loyalty, men whom they had, as Union officers, arrested during the war for disloyalty, and they made affidavits now simply because they were to get a share of the claims.

Mr. CONKLING moved for an Executive session.

Mr. HARRIS inquired if the Senate should go into Executive session, whether the Mitchell bill would be unfinished business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (ROLLINS) replied it would be.

The Senate went into Executive session. When the doors were re-opened, a message was received from the House of Representatives in answer to the request of the Senate, transmitting the testimony taken before a committee of that body in regard to Stanley Matthews, Senator from Ohio. It was not laid before the Senate to-day.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wright's bill loaning five hundred dollars to every man not worth three hundred dollars desiring to take advantage of the provisions of the Homestead law, was taken up.

After discussion the bill was defeated—yeas, 22; nays, 212.

Following is the affirmative vote:

Messrs. Bliss, Bridges, Butler, Collins, Cox (N. Y.), Errett, Franklin, Harmer, Ittner, Kelley, Killinger, Luttrell, Mackey, Miller, Phelps, Robertson, Randolph, Reilly, Scales, Turney, Wilson and Wright.—22.

Bills were introduced and roferred as follows:

By Mr. FENN: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the term of Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts of the United States be limited to twelve years, and that the offices of those now on the bench who have served twelve years be vacated.

By Mr. BRIDGES: Granting a medal to each of the survivors of the five companies of Pennsylvania volunteers who were the first troops to come to Washington at the call of the President at the beginning of the war.

By Mr. DUNNELL, from the Committee of Commerce: Declaring the jurisdiction of the United States over the harbors and navigable waters of the United States. Ordered printed and re-committed.

Mr. HASKELL moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to erect headstones over the graves of Union soldiers in private, village or city cemeteries. Agreed to.

Mr. WHITTHORNE moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the erection of the following buildings, the amount opposite the respective places to be the limit of total cost, one-half of which amount is herewith appropriated: Custom house, Augusta, $100,000; court house, Oxford, Miss., $50,000; court house, Key West, Fla., $100,000; court house, Lynchburg, Va., $75,000; postoffice, Montgomery, Ala., $150,000; postoffice, Brooklyn, N. Y., $250,000; court house, La Crosse, Wis., $65,000; court house, Erie, Pa., $150,000; court house, Greensboro, N. C., $50,000; court house, Council Bluffs, Iowa, $75,000. In the case of Oxford, the whole amount required is appropriated.

Mr. MILLS inquired why there was not an appropriation for a building in Texas and moved to adjourn. Agreed to—Yeas, 153; nays, 81.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The testimony of James E. Anderson, taken before the Committee of the House and affecting Senator Matthews, was received from the House and referred to the Select Committee appointed last season (Allison, Chairman.) A number of bills were introduced and referred.

The House amendment to the Senate bill making the 22d day of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia was agreed to, and the bill passed. The amendment provides it shall take effect on February 22d, 1879.

The Senate resumed the consideration of unfinished business, being the bill to pay Warren Mitchell for cotton belongnig to him taken by the government.

It was discussed at length and the Senate refused to order its third reading—yeas, 17; nays, 30.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese was then taken up.

After considerable debate, Mr. CONGER desired to submit an amendment excepting shipwrecked Chinese, but objection was made by Messrs. COX (N. Y.) and LUTTRELL.

Mr. GARFIELD desired to submit an amendment that the bill should not take effect until after due notice had been given to the Chinese Government under the rules of international law.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. GARFIELD—The bill is a palpable violation of international law, and was got up rather for party purposes than out of consideration for the interests of workingmen.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) and others objected to further debate.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, resulting in—yeas 155, nays 72.

It provides that no master of any vessel owned by any citizen of the United States shall take on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese exceeding fifteen with the intent to bring them to the United States under penalty of $100 for each passenger in excess of fifteen; such penalty to become a lien on the vessel.

The session for to-night on the Levee bill was abandoned and postponed until this day week and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—A good portion of the morning hour was passed in discussing a resolution of Senator Edmunds providing that during the remainder of the session, that no person not entitled to the privilege of the floor be admitted to the corridor or marble room. The resolution was finally passed with the amendment, "except when not accompanied by a Senator."

Mr. HAMLIN called up the Senate bill for promoting the efficiency of Chaplains in the U. S. navy, and it was passed without discussion. The bill provides that no person under twenty-five years, nor over thirty-five, be appointed Chaplain, and fixes relative rank, the whole number not to exceed twenty.

The Senate considered pension cases. Among the bills passed was one granting a pension of fifty dollars a month to Ann M. Paulding, widow of Hiram Paulding, late Senior Rear Admiral, U. S. N. The Senate bill increasing the pension of Dr. Mary E Walker to twenty dollars a month, and the House bill granting a pension of fifty dollars a month to Mrs. Eliza B. Anderson, widow of General Robert Anderson, U. S. A. Passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being Edmunds' resolutions in regard to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. CONKLING said he believed the Senator from Alabama (Morgan) was entitled to the floor. If that Senator did not desire to go on to-day he (Conkling) moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. MORGAN said he did not claim the floor.

The motion of Mr. Conkling was agreed to without division.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill which passed the House yesterday, to restrict Chinese immigration. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, after which the Senate went into Executive session.

When the doors were reopened Mr. Allison was appointed a member of the Judiciary Committee, in place of Mr. Christiancy.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLOUNT moved to go into Committee of the Whole.

Messrs. CONGER and HOOKER inquired if the morning hour was not the regular order.

The SPEAKER replied that it was not, as the motion of the gentleman from Georgia (Blount) was a privileged one.

The vote on Blount's motion resulted by tellers in yeas, 88; nays, 82, and the yeas and nays were demanded, and ordered by the Republican side of the House.

The Democrats, as a rule, voted in the affirmative, though a few of the Southern members voted with the body of Republicans in the negative. The vote resulted in yeas, 118; nays, 115. There was a good deal of excitement during roll call and previous to announcement a number of changes were made.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Cox, N. Y., in the chair) on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

Mr. FOSTER submitted an amendment repealing the proviso to the bill making an appropriation for the deficiency in the appropriation for postal transportation by railroad for the fiscal year ending June, 1879, which forbids any increase in the postal car service beyond what existed December 1, 1878. Adopted.

Mr. HUNTON submitted an amendment providing that the Postmaster General shall make no deficiency during the current fiscal year by placing postal cars on any line. Adopted.

Mr. BAKER (Ind.) moved to increase the appropriation for route agents from $1,075,000 to $1,125,000. Adopted—yeas, 106; nays, 70.

Mr. LATHROP submitted an amendment providing that if the stamps required by the Postoffice Department can be manufactured at less than their present cost by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the work shall be transferred to that bureau. Adopted.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The House, then, without final action on the bill, took a recess until 7:30, the special order for the evening session being the consideration of reports from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DUNNELL reported back the bill defining the jurisdiction of the United States over harbors and navigable waters of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on a point of order.

Adjourned.

THE OLD WORLD.

Political Situation in France Still Unsettled.

The President Will Make Public To-Day His Future Course.

Rumors that He Will Resign and that M. Grevy Will Succeed Him.

368 Houses in Hong Kong Burned—Loss $1,000,000.

FRANCE.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT ANTICIPATED.

PARIS, January 29.—Dufaure this morning had a conference with President MacMahon, the result of which is not yet known. It is generally believed the Marshal persists in his refusal to sign the decree.

After the conference, a Cabinet council was held at noon and another this afternoon, when the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies were present. Rumors of the imminent resignation of the Marshal and the assembling of the Chambers in Congress, obtain general credence. It is believed the Chambers would elect Grevy or Dufaure President of the Republic.

Everything indicates that President MacMahon will resign. It may be considered that he has already morally done so. The probable course of events is as follows: To-morrow, the Government will formally announce the situation to the Chambers and report the President's refusal to sign decrees respecting great military commands. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies will pass votes of confidence in the Ministry, who will thus be obliged to press their demands on MacMahon for changes in the staff of Generals. A joint Congress of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will afterwards be summoned to nominate a new President. It is possible the Congress will not meet until Friday. In the interval between MacMahon's resignation and the election of a new President, the Council of Ministers will be levested with executive power in accordance with the Constitution. Much excitement prevails in Paris, but there has been no disturbance.

M. GREVY PROBABLY TO BE M'MAHON'S SUCCESSOR.

It is possible the explanation to the Chambers to-morrow will take the form of a Presidential message. M. Grevy's chances for the Presidency have improved, Minister Dufaure having declined to become a candidate.

Midnight.—President MacMahon has informed M. Dufaure he will communicate his decision to him at Versailles on Thursday afternoon. It is understood there will be a message to both Houses. A few persons fear the President may avail himself of his constitutional right to form an extra Parliamentary Ministry, and Prorogue the Chambers two months. It is said the difficulty concerning military commands is a mere pretext and that MacMahon is really determined to resign because threatened with impeachment of the De Broglie Cabinet.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, January 29.—The *North German Gazette*, in an article on the French crisis, declares Radicalism is leading France and the Liberals only too speedily to their fate.

RUMORS OF THE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, January 29.—A Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* is assured that Minister Dufaure already holds President MacMahon's resignation. This is probably premature. All other advices contradict it.

A correspondent regards the suggestion as to the prorogation of the Chambers by the President an absurdity, and considers it certain MacMahon will announce his resignation in a message on Thursday. He adds: "The Chambers will assemble in congress on the same evening, and will accept the resignation by a vote of about 550 to 250, and proclaim M. Grevy President, who, as MacMahon's resignation is not the result of intrigue, will unhesitatingly accept."

All foreign representatives at Paris have notified their respective Governments of the probable resignation of MacMahon and the accession of M. Grevy. Only one Ambassador has approved MacMahon's conduct.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A QUARRY CAVES IN, BURYING SEVERAL HOUSES.

BIRMINGHAM, January 29.—A large quarry in the suburbs of Operto caved in, burying several houses. The ruins took fire and many persons perished.

Hinks & Sons' lamp works have been burned. An immense quantity of goods were lost. Three hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

MOTION DISMISSED.

LONDON, January 29.—The High Court of Justice has dismissed the motion to arrest the United State frigate Constitution and her cargo. Minister Welsh, in his letter of instructions to the solicitors for the Constitution said: "The Constitution is a national ship and her cargo was in charge of the United States Government for public purposes. Under the circumstances, I cannot recognize that the High Court of Justice has any jurisdiction." The counsel for the Crown also opposed the motion, and said the granting of the application might even result in war between Great Britain and the United States. Judge Phillimore said: In no case had such an application as this been granted, and there was no circumstance in the case to take it out of the ordinary category.

The creditors of the suspended Cornish bank have accepted a composition of sixteen shillings on the pound.

Four hundred "locked out" agricultural laborers left Kent for Australia to-day.

GERMANY.

A WEAK MOVEMENT TO REVISE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

BERLIN, January 29.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day discussed a motion made by Herr Windhorst, an Ultramontane, for restoring three articles of the Constitution concerning relations of the Church and State, which were annulled by Ecclesiastical laws.

A counter motion was introduced by Professor Aegidi, that the House should pass to the order of the day, and was adopted, the Ultramontane, Polish and all Conservative Deputies only opposing it.

THE PLAGUE.

EVERY PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE TAKEN TO PREVENT ITS SPREAD.

BERLIN, January 28.—The commission to deliberate upon protective measures against the plague has resolved to ask the government to send a commissioner to Russia, and recommends the same measures as the Vienna Conference recommended against importation of Russian goods. Herr Finkelburg told the Commission that, according to official data, the plague has not spread beyond originally infected districts. Moreover, Russian authorities commenced to enclose those localities by a double cordon of military. The Federal Council met to-day to discuss measures against the plague. There is no truth in the statement that Russia has issued a diplomatic note denying the dangerous nature of the epidemic.

NO CASES FOR SEVERAL DAYS AT ASTRAKHAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 29.—An official report states there has been no cases of the plague in Astrakhan since the 26th of January.

BERLIN, January 29.—Proposals of the committee appointed to discuss measures of precaution against the plague have been adopted by the Federal Council and submitted to the Emperor for sanction.

CHINA.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN HONG KONG.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—The recent fire at Hong Kong burned 368 buildings. The loss is estimated at about one million dollars.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

THE Maratime Tribunal of Cadiz has declared the English bark Santaria, seized at sea with 14,393 kilos of tobacco on board, a fair prize.

FRANCE counsels Greece to moderate her demands relative to the central portion of the frontier not distinctly defined by the Berlin Congress.

NEGOTIATIONS continue between the British Ambassador at Constantinople and the Porte relative to the purchase of state dominions of Cyprus.

IT is said the Imperial Chancellery clings tenaciously to the tobacco monopoly scheme. The Prussian Ministry only resolved to oppose it by a majority of one.

HARRISBURG.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

HARRISBURG, January 26.—The arguments for and against the Riot Bill, will no doubt be commenced at once. As to the justice of the claim that the State should assume in explicit terms the entire loss, much can be said. The railroad company paid no taxes to the county of Allegheny. The State having received the taxes of the railroad company, the State and not the county was bound to protect their property.

The duty of paying taxes commenced with the formation of the company by the the State, and their right of protection followed inseparably with it.

In the formation of the company the State said, "Go where you please, from the east to the west, no county shall vex you with taxes."

The railroad company has paid annually into the State Treasury nearly one million of dollars taxes on their property.

The public revenues are that portion which each citizen gives of his property in order to secure and enjoy the remainder.

What public revenue did the State allow Allegheny county to collect from the Pennsylvania railroad?

As Allegheny county has no greater share in laying or disposing of the taxes on the Railroad Company than any of the other sixty-six counties, her responsibility for the loss of the Company's property can be no greater than that of any other county. Should the favors of a State be partially afforded to its people, unless it be to those who have most merit?

Are the people of Allegheny county of less importance than the citizens of the tate in other counties, since their property and persons are alike at its command?

If the people of Allegheny county can be compelled to pay for losses to property over which the State says they shall have no control, then have they forfeited their native rights, and bear the same relation to the State as did the Colony to the Crown.

Taxation without representation; no taxation, no protection; the old dispute between Parliament and Settlement.

The tax on oil, on the general question of taxation to meet the wants of the State, the committee will find ample opportunity to exercise their ingenuity, although the great production of oil, running to all corners of the globe, seems to be settled on as the article of merchandise that can best bear the burthen, without injury to the people. It would be the tax felt least if it should be taxed in bulk as held by the Pipe Line Companies, or as transported by them, as the Pipe Line Companies would be sensible they were not paying it for themselves, and the consumer, who pays it in the end, would confound it with the price.

This tax, if put upon the pipe lines, could be collected with very little expense, as but few agents would be necessary to secure correct returns, and the revenue would thus be greater on a smaller amount of tax per barrel than any other made.

The greatness, the oddity and the folly of some taxes is a very curious chapter in the world's history. One old tyrant (Anastasius) invented a tax for breathing.

In two countries where the taxes were very heavy on liquors—in one the brewer alone paid the duty, and in the other it was levied indiscriminately upon all the consumers. In the first nobody felt the rigor of the impost; in the second it was looked upon as a grievance.

In our State the corporations and the cities pay most of the taxes. They are the great tax gatherers for the Commonwealth. The taxes on corporations has been increased from year to year, without any additional privileges being granted to them. This has driven many of them out of the State, and compelled others to cancel their Let

KILLING THE CHEYENNES.

An Achievement the Soldiers Will Not be Proud of.

Riddling the Red Skins in a Hole With Bullets.

[Special From Battle Field to N. Y. Herald.]

The position of the Indians was in an oblong hole about thirty feet long, ten or twelve feet wide and five feet deep, with ridges in it here and there, where the invested Indians had dug out some holes, so as to get down low from the range of our fire, and to alternately step up on the ridges to deliver theirs in return. The movement of the troops was merely a steady advance, and closing in on the enemy as it began. The men rapidly pressing together grew thick about the pit; and it is a wonder more soldiers were not killed by the Indians. It was certainly providential that the ammunition of the reds gave out. The men would go up to the edge of the hole and fire down at an angle and then fall back to reload. The smoke of the fire actually grew so great that the soldiers had to pause until it cleared away to see where the pit was. At one time the Indians ceased firing and commenced singing. It was thought that they were either all wounded or wanted to surrender. An order was given to cease the firing, which had grown so oppressive from an apparent want of opposition and the conviction that it was superfluous, like beating a dead carcass.

During the lull Captain Wessells called on the Cheyennes still remaining to surrender, and said some words in Sioux, such as "Washte," but immediately the unsubdued Cheyennes opened fire. Captain Wessells and Sergeant Reed of Company H, Third Cavalry, were wounded by the volley. In the case of Captain Wessells the ball penetrated the forehead at the left side, passing under the scalp and making a painful but not serious wound; his hat and garments were also pierced in many places. The firing again commenced, and in half an hour all was over. The edge of the pit was literally riddled from the shower of bullets rained upon it. Captain Wessells participated in the firing with the troops.

THREE DESPERATE BRAVES.

Just before the final resistance of the Cheyennes three of them, the last alive, jumped out of the pit and faced the troops undaunted. One had a pistol and two had knives, which they brandished like warriors while rushing at the troops. One sprang to jump down the embankment, but was speedily riddled with balls as were the other two. Lieutenant Chase led the charge of his company, in the center of his men, gave a cheer and inspired them. When Captain Wessells was wounded and fell back fainting Captain Lawson kept saying: "Give it to them, boys; don't leave one of them."

A SAD SIGHT.

When the smoke cleared away the pit presented a singular and horrible appearance. Huddled together in piles were twenty-three bodies of the slain. Among the nine still surviving were two young Indian girls, aged fourteen and fifteen, covered with dust and under the bodies of young bucks who had fallen lifeless upon them and at first concealed them. They were saved by digging in under the side of the hole. One is named Blanche, and used to write her name while imprisoned here with her people. The appearance of the pit was as though it had been filled with sand bags. Lieutenant Chase immediately ordered a company to fall in, and sent a detail into the deathly chasm to pass out the bodies. Among them were found three unhurt and five wounded females and one buck wounded.

LAYING OUT THE DEAD.

The carcasses were taken out rapidly, and found to be completely riddled with bullets. They were laid down side by side, and looked like horrid phantoms or defaced mummies. A few were stripped, but most of them had on clothing—in the language of one of the soldiers handling them, "Regular store clothes." A number of blankets and a soldier's overcoat and pantaloons, with some bed covers, were among the rubbish, while in the center was a good stock of half dried beef three feet high and two wide. Some cattle had been killed by them near by belonging to the Whitcomb ranch. Carpenters were detailed to make a traverse to carry the wounded to the wagons. The dead bodies of the soldiers were packed on their horses.

MILITARY BLUNDERS.

The fighting had lasted about half an hour. A few half-starved bucks, seventeen in all, had held four companies in check and killed three of their number, which, added to the seven before mortally wounded by them, would make more than half the force of the enemy. The unfortunate blunder in not placing bars on the prison windows, in placing an insufficient guard over them in Fort Robinson and the absence of trained artillery upon their line of escape has been sadly paid for in the loss of good men. Most of these men might have been saved had different tactics been practiced by those in command while fighting the Indians. The bringing of over one hundred and fifty men into action to dislodge or subdue less than one-fifth of their fighting number presents too much surface for the marksmanship capacity of a dozen or so of "dead shots," such as the Cheyennes. Their arms, which were the best sporting rifles of calibres fifty and forty-four, with short and long cartridges, numbered ten rifles and five pistols. Their ammunition had been nearly exhausted. Very few cartridges were found in their belts, but boxes of reloading caps, two pounds of powder and bullet moulds were found among their things, which showed their possession of the means and ability to make fresh ammunition. Even at the last moment, when fate had set its seal against the Cheyennes, they moved their unleaded rifles frantically about over the edge of the pit to produce, if possible, some alarm. The wounded were carefully looked after, and the half breed, with some of the men, got cups of snow, and melting it, gave them drink.

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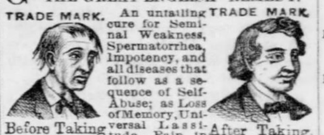

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A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Excretory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age, usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the testing mercy of years, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, at 10 to 20 per cent. with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. — During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5 — Three boxes (lasting three full months, will stop nocturnal emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and shielded from the duties of life, since all never are affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

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PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS received, it is hereby brought to public notice that the administration of the lately vacated Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Cincinnati, Ohio, (for the States of Ohio and Michigan,) has been provisionally given in charge of the Consulate at Pittsburgh.

MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul.
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 24, 1879. a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1879.

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THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

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AN ENGRAVING

Will be sent to every Subscriber from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice.

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Children's Rubber Overshoes,	7 to 10½	25c
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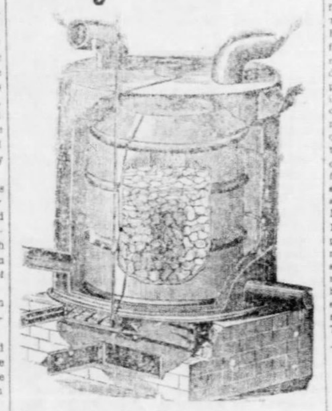

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L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1879 — 165th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

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1 Capital Prize		$80,000
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Write clearly and full address, for further information or send orders to

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SPECIAL NOTICES

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NOTICE.—

Application for a Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
oct19:3m:W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY, also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOW THYSELF by reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result from self-abuse, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF
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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young married or single. All communications confidential. Address

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PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth street, Cincinnati, O. deb:d&Wly

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Winter Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Holiday Slippers,

At Prices Far Below Any Others in the City.

Ladies' Cloth Lined Slippers from 50c up.
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Men's Gen. Calf Boots reduced from $2 50 to $2 25.
Men's Extra Fine Calf Sewed Boots reduced from $3 50 to $3 00.
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CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
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$10 to $1000! Invested in Wall St. Stocks often makes fortunes in a month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se25:TTS&W1y

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

Single Subscriptions, from $2 00 to $1 50 per annum.

In Clubs of Five or over, from $1 50 to $1 25 per annum.

For every Club of Ten, an extra copy will be furnished free.

We prepay all postage. Also, until further notice,

A HANDSOME ENGRAVING

will be furnished each purchaser.

Here are inducements to our subscribers to renew their subscriptions as well as do something to extend the circulation of THE WEEKLY POST.

We ask comparison between THE POST and any other weekly political paper in the country. We print weekly fifty-six columns of matter, comprising not only a choice literary, miscellaneous and agricultural selection, but original correspondence from Harrisburg and Washington; editorial discussion of current political and general news; carefully collated market reports, with all local, State, United States and foreign news of interest. In no other journal is there presented such a variety of important, varied and interesting reading.

BLASIUS PISTORIUS.

How the German Government Looks After Its Citizens.

[Washington Special.]

There are some circumstances connected with the recent change of the death penalty to imprisonment for life in the case of Blasius Pistorius by Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, which show how carefully the German government looks after the rights of its people even when, as in this case, they are of a religious faith to which the German rulers are hostile. Pistorius was a German Catholic priest up to 1875. He had been for some time chaplain at Tholey, in the diocese of Trier. In that year he was, on his own application, as documents show, allowed to resign his place to come to the United States, where he went to live with his brother, a farmer, near Norristown, Pa.

It was here that taking part in some disputes between his brother—a quarrelsome man—and the neighbors, Blasius fired the shot which killed a man. He was arrested and fearing that he would not get a fair trial by reason of his poverty and the prejudice against him, he wrote to Mr. Von Schlazer, the German Minister, asking assistance. On the Minister's information the German government at once authorized him to employ counsel at its cost, and this was accordingly done, Mr. Stephen Remak of Philadelphia, being retained by Mr. Von Schlazer. Pistorius was condemned to death on his first trial, got a new trial on the ground of insanity, was again condemned, but his case was brought before the Board of Pardons by his counsel, and, on the evidence that he was of unsound mind, the Court changed the sentence to imprisonment for life.

It is remarkable that, while waging a political war against the Catholic Church at home, the German government has so energetically and persistently and at considerable expense defended the life of this poor Catholic priest, about whose infirmity of mind there seems to be no doubt.

A Bet That Daniel Webster Lost

[Hartford Courant.]

Here is an authentic story of a debt that Mr. Webster incurred and paid: He was coming on the boat from New York in 1844, and a letter had just been published with the signature of James G. Birney announcing his withdrawal as a candidate for the Presidency in favor of Henry Clay. Mr. Webster was the centre of a gathering who were congratulating themselves upon its appearance. Into this circle stepped a prominent Liberty man (who is still living and one of the best-known figures in Boston), with the denial of the authenticity of the letter. Mr. Webster haughtily drew himself up and declared he had no doubt of its genuineness.

"But I personally know Mr. Birney," said the Abolitionist, "and he is incapable of writing such a letter."

Some more words passed, when Mr. Webster said, "I will bet you forty pounds it is a genuine document."

"I take that bet," was the instant rejoinder.

When the boat reached Boston, a despatch was found there stating the letter to be a forgery. Mr. Webster acknowledged that appearances were against him, but, as the despatch announced that some kind of a letter had been written, he asked the gentleman to wait to see what it was before the bet was paid. A day or two after, when the latter had come, and proved to be entirely foreign in character to what was represented, Mr. Webster's opponent went to the great man's office to confront him with the testimony. "You have fairly won," said Mr. Webster, and, reaching to a pigeon-hole in his desk, took down two new hundred-dollar bills and paid him. The gentleman was astonished at Webster's promptness, and apologized for taking it. "That's all right," said Mr. Webster; "it's fairly yours." The gentleman, who was a poor man then, immediately proceeded to pay a debt with it. This debt he owed for borrowed money received from a very distinguished Boston merchant, one of Mr. Webster's intimate friends, to whom he went and cancelled the obligation, telling the story how he came by the means to do it. The merchant looked at the bills with a meaning smile and said: "Those bills were my money only a few hours ago." He was one of a few capitalists here to whom Webster always resorted when in need.

Uncle Jake Ziegler.

[Washington Special.]

Jake Ziegler of the Butler (Penna.) *Herald*, is here making an active canvass for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Senator Beck seems to be his principal backer; Senator Wallace refuses to commit himself. Jake does not like the decision of Representative Stenger to become a candidate for Secretary of the Senate, and is in a state of mind anything but tranquil. John G. Thompson, now Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has a mortgage on the former place, and Senator Davis has pre-empted the latter.

Miserableness.

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column. ja25:2t W

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after

HARRISBURG.

House Standing Committees Announced.

Bill Relative to Pittsburgh Riot Losses Seen to be Introduced.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEES.

HARRISBURG, January 23.—The announcement of the Regular committees was the principal interest this morning.

The announcement of the committees has given greater and more general satisfaction than any make of committees for many years. Speaker Long said he had no one to punish, and so far as possible tried to put men on where they desired to be, and where their fitness seemed to indicate.

Our Western members figure well. The two Democrats from Allegheny county, John O'Neill and James M. Taylor, are well cared for.

James M. Taylor is on Ways and Means, Mines and Mining, Corporations and Elections.

John O'Neill is on Appropriations, Printing, Municipal Corporations, Vice and Immorality, to which all liquor bills will go.

Thomas Bradford (Dem.) of Beaver, on Railroads and Federal Relations.

Nicholsen (Dem.) of Jefferson, on Military, Pensions and Bureau of Statistics.

Truby (Dem.) of Clarion, on Corporations, Counties and Townships and Vice and Immorality.

E. D. Graff (Dem.) of Armstrong, on Ways and Means, Corporation and Library. That is faring very well for a new member and so young a man as Graff is.

George H. Graham (Dem) of Butler, on Education, Military and Corporations. This last committee is to be Graham's hobby. He is after the corporations.

James Humphreys (Dem.) of Butler, is on Labor and Industry, Insurance and Military.

Short (Dem.) of Erie, is on Banks. (He is a banker.) Corporations and Centennial.

Dr. Provins (Dem.) of Fayette, on Local Judiciary, Counties and Townships, Mines and Mining and Compare Bills.

Mr. Dewoody (Dem.) of Venango, on Counties and townships, Geological Survey and Manufactures.

John S. Warden (Dem.) of Westmoreland, on Banks, Insurance and Counties and Townships.

E. C. Leighty (Dem.) of Westmoreland, Vice and Immorality, Coal and Iron, Constitutional Reform.

John C. Messenger (Dem.) of Washington, on Appropriations, Education and Library.

Finley Patterson (Dem.) of Washington, Constitutional Reform, Geological Survey, Federal Relations and Retrenchment and Reform.

D. A. Gilland of Blair, on Municipal Corporations, Compare Bills and Military. These are very appropriate committees, as Gilland has been Mayor of Altoona, and the Military Committee will give him a chance to overlook things. He was drill master of Company I in the 137th Regiment, and has always taken a great interest in military affairs.

Harry Watson (Rep.) of Mercer, is on Railroads, Military, Mines, and Printing.

Flinn (Rep.) of Allegheny, is on Ways and Means, Printing, Public Buildings and Constitutional Reform.

Frazer (Rep.) of Allegheny, is on Judiciary General, Judiciary Local, Railroads and Federal Relations.

Hill (Rep.) of Allegheny, on Appropriations, Judiciary Local, Vice and Immorality and Iron and Coal.

Nicholas Voegtly (Rep.) of Allegheny, on Ways and Means, Municipal Corporations, Manufacturing and Elections.

THE BANK ASSESSORS.

The Bank Assessors for all but Allegheny and Philadelphia were announced this morning:

John M. Cooper of Chambersburg, for the counties of Franklin, Fulton and Cumberland.

Sol. Foster, Jr., Pottsville, Pa., for Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne.

Charles Stockwell, Canton, Bradford county, for Bradford, Tioga, Wayne, Wyoming, Columbia, Susquehanna and Sullivan.

Thomas G. Neeley for Adams county.

D. C. Boggs for Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, Beaver, Butler and Lawrence.

J. Lawrence Getz and W. H. Kelley for Berks county.

John Downey of Johnstown, for Cambria, Blair, Somerset, Bedford and Westmoreland.

George R. Guss and Nimrod Strickland for Chester.

Henry L. Diffenbach for Clinton, Clearfield, Centre and Union.

Thomas D. Gorman of Mifflintown, for Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Snyder and Perry.

Horace L. Manley of Media, for Delaware.

John Huston and A. J. Sanderson, for Lebanon and Lancaster.

E. B. Hines of Williamsport, for Lycoming.

A. M. Christey of Scranton, for Lackawanna.

O. L. Fehr and John Bruce of Nazareth and Easton for Northampton, Monroe and Pike.

Henry L. Mayer of Allentown, for Lehigh.

J. K. Hewitt of Waynesburg, for Fayette and Green.

P. C. Hammer of Brookville, for Jefferson, Elk, Potter, McKean, Warren, Erie, Crawford, Venango, Forest, Cameron and Mercer.

LIST OF THE CHAIRMEN OF THE VARIOUS HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means, Davis, E. W.; Appropriations, Hall; Constitutional Reform, Wolfe; Judiciary (General), Hewit; Judiciary (Local), Frazer; Municipal Corporations, Gillespie; Mining, Magill; Geological Survey, Boone; Labor and Industry, Caughey; Education, Fulton, A. H.; Insurance, Elliott; Centennial, Neall, A.C.; Manufacturing, Kochersperger; Accounts, Miller; Vice and Immorality, Hill, Joseph M.; Military, Walker, J. D.; Elections, Miner; Banks, Smith, J. B.; Corporations, Burgess; Counties and Townships, Ackerly; Compare Bills, Patterson, Wm. H., (7th dist.); Library, Butler; Railroads, Souder; City Passenger Railways, Petroff; Iron and Coal, Hill, William, Printing, Walter; Public Buildings' Leigh; Pensions, Greenawalt; Federal Relations, Fulton, W. T.; Retrenchment and Reform, Snavely; Bureau of Statistics, Mapes; Agriculture, Kincaid.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Constitutional Reform.—Messrs. Wolfe, Dorrance, Smith, J. B., Fulton, A. H., Matlack, Hewit, Edwards, Schrock, Flinn, Hoverter, Colborn, Madill, Myers, Faunce, Bowman, Schaeffer, Marker, Newbaker, Patterson Findley, Zern, Leighty, Phillips, Thickstun, Shear.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Davis, E. W., Edwards, Elliott, Burgess, Holgate, Hewit, McKee, Bailey, Rumberger, Pollock, Flinn, Emery David, Voegtly, Lewis, Gantz, Silverthorn, Crawford, Farley, Sherwood Geo. E, Nakel, Graff, Taylor, Bennett, Shoener, Hines.

Appropriations—Messrs. Hall, Caughey, Walker, J. D., Boone, Dorrance, Hill, Wm., Kochersperger, Walter, Leigh, Miner, Petroff, Souder, Snavely, Clarke, McCandless, Demuth, Sherwood, D. L., Gentner, Hallowell, Gephart, Fenlon, Scholl, O'Neill, Messenger, Shoener.

Judiciary (General)—Messrs. Hewit, Frazer, Burgess, Brooks, Hall, Fulton, W. T., Davis, E. W., Wolfe, Law, Myers, Dunham, Madill, Colborn, Emery David, Barrett, Faunce, Sherwood, D. L., Early, Fenlon, Rhoads, Vanderslice, Zern, McCachran, Phillips.

Judiciary (Local)—Messrs. Frazer, Schrock, Ackerly, Miner, Butler, Hill William, Jarecki, Hoverter, Evans, Harkness, Emery Lewis, Maclay, Silverthorn, Strien, Eldred, Lerch, Murray, Drum, Provins, Gammell, Smith, J. E., Smith, C. A., Sweney, Palsgrove.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Gillespie, Voegtly, Neall, A. C., Patterson, W. H., (7th dist.,) Souder, Edwards, Holgate, Bailey, Graham, Wm., Reynolds, J. A., Hazlett, Baldwin, Thompson, Neill James, Demuth, Faunce, Crawford, Moore, Hackett, Gilland, Donahue, McCloskey, McFarlan, O'Neill, Morris.

Education—Messrs. Fulton, A. H., Law, Butler, Durrance, Greenawalt, Wolfe, Landis, John H., Reynolds, J. A., Etter, Eberly, Garrett, Maclay, Underwood, Burton, Campbell, A. B., Bowman, Hallowell, Nakel, Heller, Cassidy, Gephart, Graham, Geo. H., Messenger, Scanlan, Kirk.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Hill, Joseph M., Gatchell, Souder, Magill, Hill William, Fulton, A. H., Rumberger, Gearing, Bardner, Gordon, Lowing, Mitchell, Neill James, Wilson, Gentner, Anderson, Leighty, O'Neill, Truby, Dannehower, Foster, White, J. B., Doyle, Seaton.

Corporations—Messrs. Burgess, Wheeler, Leith, Petroff, Magill, Neall, A. C., Butler, Mapes, Redfern, Emery Lewis, Landis, Joseph H., Rumberger, Yarger, Barrett, Baldwin, Crawford, Earley, Heller, Graff, Graham, George H., Hackett, Taylor, Short, Truby, Gaus.

Military—Messrs. Walker, J. D., Madill, Lewis, Burton, Fullerton, Gearing, Hazlett, McCandless, Watson, Wilson, Worthington, Huhn, Gentner, Campbell, Wm., Foster, Gilland, Graham, Geo. H., Nicholson, Smith, Geo. F., Humphreys, Liggett, O'Lenihan.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Fulton W. T., Silverthorn, Smith J. B., Frazer, Hall, Davis E. W., Hewit, Holgate, Wolfe, Gatchell, Harkness, Reynolds T. J., Farr, Campbell A. B., Faunce, Sherwood D. L., Heller, Patterson Findley, Smith J. E., Smith C. A., Zern, Bradford, Cargill.

Railroads—Messrs. Souder, Watson, Snavely, Frazer, Gillespie, Boone, Neall, A. C., Patterson, W. H., (7th dist.,) Petroff, Hill, Jos. M., Gantz, McKee, Emery Lewis, Lewis, Baldwin, Earley, Crawford, Gentner, Bradford, Banks, Phillips, Weist, McCachran, Gaus, Hines.

J. C.

WORKING UP GRANT.

The Small Dodges Resorted to by His Ambitious Friends.

[London Letter to the New York Tribune.]

General Grant slipped through London in the darkness and fog of Thursday evening, on his way from Paris to Dublin. Considerable efforts have been made to give *eclat* to his Irish visit. It has been announced for some time in advance. Ingenious paragraphs—more ingenious than accurate—have been dispersed among the English papers. One society journal had a column of them, for the most part of an imaginative kind, or highly colored. It has been publically stated, and repeated over and over again, that the United States Minister to England would accompany General Grant to Ireland. As he did not, it is now said that it was an attack of bronchitis which prevented Mr. Welsh from making part of General Grant's suite. But the truth is that Mr. Welsh never promised to go, nor had the least intention of going, and the statements about him had no foundation whatever. The General has, however, one Minister, his fellow-warrior, General Noyes, and the Consul General to England, in attendance upon him. He has also the very versatile and fertile journalist who has acted as a sort of civil and political aide-de-camp in his recent journeys, and who works the press for him with untiring energy.

If the object of this Irish visit be to promote General Grant's popularity among the Irish voters in America, it will require a good deal of skillful varnish. The Dublin reception has been, official civilities excepted, very cold. The Dublin correspondents to the London papers, whose telegrams were published this morning, leave no doubt on that point. "General Grant is not popular in Dublin," says one of them bluntly. "At the City Hall," says another, "there was a considerable crowd, but no cheering." On his landing "there was not a solitary shout of welcome; there was not even a crowd," and so on. There was no military display; "no guard of honor, not even a corporal's guard of volunteers." The Lord Mayor drove him about to what he thought places of interest, but they failed to interest General Grant. Even the literary treasures exhibited to him roused no enthusiasm in his martial heart, or no display of it; for it is hard to say what unwonted fires may have been burning beneath the surface. The rooms where once sat the Irish House of Lords and the Irish House of Commons were visited, but the General preserved the same icy indifference. He looked on them as if he had never heard of an Irish House of Commons.

CAMPAIGN OF 1880.

What Wade Hampton Has to Say of its Conduct.

[Interview in Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"So far as I can see," continued the Governor, I do not recognize the necessity just now of the Democratic party taking on its back the responsibility of the financial question. The Republicans, as a whole, have shaped out the financial problem which they now claim is a success. Let us not meddle with it, but give it a fair chance of success. If they have brought the country to death's door in achieving it, let us at least strive not to make it an actual funeral, whereas it will in such an emergency become our funeral no less than theirs. Let us look to the permanent interest of the whole country, and endeavor, whether we win or lose, to deserve well of the whole country.

"I am convinced we can win in 1880, if the Democratic party of the Union will have done with men of expediency and learn to toe the mark squarely and fairly on established principles, and I know no better school than the old-line Jackson Democracy. Then let us put good, trusty men in nomination, fearlessly avow our principles, and show ourselves worthy of trust by being willing to take defeat at the hands of the people should they disapprove of our policy. *A constitutional rule, self-government and no sectionalism!* should be the sum and substance of our platform, fitted to good, honorable, trusted and tried standard-bearers, it matters not whether they be from the East or the West. I have no patience with an Eastern Democracy and Western Democracy, a Northern Democracy and Southern Democracy. It is no Democracy at all that is not wide as the whole country. Until we can find an Eastern Constitution and a Western Constitution, or Northern or Southern constitution of the United States, let us have done with this sectional Democracy, which means and ought to mean certain defeat. Let us trust the people with the matter, and I believe the sober, second thought of the people of this great country will go back to the Constitution of our fathers with one consent, and find in its wide bosom what we all want, with the exception of a class of wicked mischief-makers, real, *blessed, heaven-born peace!*"

Look on this Picture Platt.

[N. Y. World.]

There seems to be some doubt as to who Platt, just elected Senator from Connecticut, is. He was formerly called *Picture* Platt, having introduced a resolution while member of the Legislature of Connecticut ordering the portraits of Thomas H. Seymour and Isaac Toucey removed from the senate Chamber during the rebellion. A Republican administration surreptitiously replaced them afterwards.

Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgiac ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column. ja25:2tW

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Vote of Joint Committee on Transfer of Indian Bureau Results in a Tie.

Abstract of Report of Those Favoring Transfer to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1879.—The joint committee appointed to consider and report upon the question of the advisability of transferring the management of the Indian service from the Interior Department to the War Department met yesterday morning. All the members were present, and, after some discussion, all announced that they had made up their minds upon the subject.

A vote was then taken, which resulted as follows:

Against the proposed transfer—Senators Saunders and Oglesby, and Representatives Stewart and Van Voorhes. Total, 4.

In favor of the proposition—Senator McCreery and Representatives Scales, Hooker and Boone. Total, 4.

The opponents of the transfer claim that its advocates having failed to obtain a majority vote in behalf of their proposition, the latter must be considered technically a minority, as an amendment offered to an existing law fails upon a tie vote. The matter was not decided, and will be a subject of dispute hereafter.

Senator Saunders and others favored authorizing the President, at his discretion, to turn over to the War Department the control of any tribe or tribes that might be in rebellion or be giving trouble, or such tribes as the President might think best at this time, and that he was in favor of the Sioux being transferred at once to the reservation; that such transfer shall not affect schools or farming interests, etc. The committee will meet again before the several reports are presented, not later than February 1.

A REPORT FAVORING TRANSFER.

The report of the four members of the Joint Commission of the two Houses of Congress, who favor the transfer of the management of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department, has just been completed by Representative Boone, and will be submitted to the House at the first opportunity. The principal features of the document are as follows:

The history of our management of Indian affairs, and our treatment of the Indians is one of shame and mortification to all right thinking and liberal minded men. A proper solution of the "Indian problem" is pressing itself more strongly upon public attention, every year demanding the immediate attention of Congress, and cannot with either safety to the Indians or honor of the Government be longer deferred. The failure upon the part of our Government to discharge its duty to the Indians is not confined to the last few years. Our wrongful treatment of them is co-equal with our existence, though not to the same extent in the earlier and purer days, as at present. During all the years past, complaints have been made of violated pledges, broken promises and lack of efficient and responsible management. Indeed, the system of management of Indian affairs we have pursued (if we have had a system) has been unequal to the demands of our duty, nor has it met the expectations of its instigators, and advocates, and to such an extent have these wrongs been multiplied, and to such extent have frauds and speculation crept into the management of Indian affairs, and so glaring and shameful have these frauds become, that indignant public opinion will not longer look on with indifference and unconcern, but demands that these matters be looked into, and the wrongs, as far as possible be righted, and that a policy be adopted, which will conform with the dignity and character of our Government, and secure at the same time full and ample justice to a suffering and outraged people. That these wrongs and abuses do now exist, and to a fearful extent, we think no one at all acquainted with the facts will deny. If the proof upon this point were wanting or demanded, we have but to refer to the statements of all who have investigated the question, and to those most familiar with our present arrangement, and to those who are to-day strenuous advocates of the present system and who ask its continuance and seem to believe in its ultimate success.

To go back into the history of this question, it will be found that our system of Indian management has always been virtually, and in effect the system now in vogue. Even while it was nominally under the War Department prior to 1849, the system was very much the same as now. We are aware the general impression is that before that time, a different system prevailed, and that the change in that year in the Interior Department was a radical change in the system, but such is not the case, and while it is true that superintendents and agents (being few in number) made reports to the War office, it is also true that neither the Secretary of War nor any officer in the War Department had anything to do with the appointment of these officers, nor was the war officer charged with the duty of supervising them or controlling them in any number up to 1834. While, by the act of 1834, the Secretary of War was given a sort of general superintendence of the conduct of agents and sub-agents (appointed by the President), and while by that act the President was authorized to select military men to discharge the duties of Indian agents, it is further true that the large majority of agents selected were taken from civil life, and much the same machinery employed in the conduct of Indian affairs as now.

We claim that the Indian management ever has been, substantially, at least as at the present time. Therefore, whatever failure or wrongs have characterized our management in the past are justly chargeable to our present system, and whatever of success has attended that management should be credited to that system. Year after year, large amounts of money have been expended with a view to civilize these people, and yet failure is written upon every page of the past history of our efforts in this direction. The inauguration of the "Peace Policy" in 1868 by President Grant, in the opinion of the undersigned was a virtual admission that the Indian Bureau was incapable of the proper conduct of Indian affairs and was compelled, therefore, to delegate much of its authority to other hands.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM A FAILURE.

From the slow progress made in civilizing, educating and christianizing Indians to which your Commission had their attention called while amongst them last fall, there is no room to doubt that we should try some method of dealing with this question different from that now in vogue. The glowing accounts of the rapid strides of Indians in the ways of civilized life, and their rapid march to the standard of civilization are not borne out by the acts. Shameful irregularities and gross fraud have crept into every branch of the service. No one is found with the hardihood to deny that the history of such frauds is visible on every page of the Indian management for the last score or more of years. Indeed, so flagrant are these frauds, and so defiant have their perpetrators become, that it appears a notorious fact that a ring exists composed of contractors, employes of the bureau and wealthy and influential persons outside whose object is to swindle and defraud both the Government and Indians.

The opinion entertained by the undersigned is that these frauds will forever exist even with the most vigilant, scrupulous honesty which can be brought into the management of the Indian Bureau, because we believe the method or system of that department are inadequate to prevent fraud, however honest the head of the office may be, and for the reason that the system of accountability in the department is not close enough to detect corruption.

We are asked the very pertinent question whether or not the same devices and frauds would be practiced if the management should be transferred to the War Department. We think not, for a few and very plain and obvious reasons, to wit: Whatever else may be said of our army officers they are as a class of men of high honor and strict integrity. Their training has impressed these high qualities upon them and their association requires their constant observance. Every officer in the army is a check upon every other officer, and such is the system of accountability in the army that it is quite nearly if not quite impossible for an officer to act dishonestly without being detected, and upon being detected punished swiftly and surely.

With civil agents this is not the case. They are appointed generally as a partisan, and for a short time, subject at any time to removal. They are paid small salaries and can only hope to hold the position a few years at most, and hence have not the same inducements to act honestly and fairly that an army officer has. We do not undertake to say the War Department is so perfect in its management that abuses do not occur in its administration also, but we think it compares favorably with any other department, and that fewer instances of dishonest practices have been laid to its charge than to almost any other branch of the public service.

Next to the question of absolute justice to Indians comes the comparative cost of the two systems, and we are decidedly of the opinion that a large amount of money can and will be saved if the transfer is made. If the committee say it be true that army officers can perform the duties of Indian agents as faithfully, diligently and honestly as civil agents have and are doing, and if the War Department can purchase as cheaply as the Indian Bureau, and if the means of transportation in the War Deportment are much superior, and if the systems of inspection are equal, and if army officers are not so apt to become victims of temptation, and if we can secure more fruitful and honest administration through army officers and thereby avoid some if not all Indian wars; we say if these or any number of these propositions be true, then who can say that we shall not save millions of dollars in our Indian management if this transfer is made, and at the same time secure justice to the Indian, the lack of which has caused so much trouble.

The report concludes: We believe the interest of the Government and the good of the Indian will be best promoted by transferring the management of Indian affairs to the War Department, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of War to appoint such civil agents to those agencies, which, in his judgment, the interests of all concerned can be best secured by such agent and officers of the army where the interest of the service requires it.

ENGLAND'S DECLINE.

English Commerce Forced Out by American Goods.

[Manchester Letter in Cincinnati Gazette.]

Wherever one goes the shops are this winter all stocked with articles of food from the United States. American fresh beef, hams, bacon, lard, cheese, apples and canned goods are becoming nearly universal. The last year or two has seen a tremendous development of this trade. For every bushel of English apples you will see half a dozen bushels of American. They sell at about four cents a pound as a minimum price, say $1 50 a bushel. This deluge of American products has forced prices down very greatly, and the English farmers complain most grievously of the competition. They say prices have become unremunerative, and there must be much truth in it. In these northern towns American beef is also much more generally used than in London. It has reduced the price of fresh meat by about five cents a pound in the last two years. But there is another kind of competition which troubles the English people more than in the case of foods. American locks, tools of all kinds, small bracelets, hooks, and hat pegs, domestic apparatus, roller-blind fittings, substantial toys, and scores of other articles, which the English call "Yankee notions," are also flooding the country. There is a tremendous demand for them, and their quality is greatly esteemed. English goods of like kind bear no comparison with them either in looks or quality. That be why they sell so well. Worse still, ordinary grades of American cotton goods are finding extensive sale even in Manchester, and receive the same high praise of their quality, and are considered cheap.

EXPENSIVE GREATNESS.

What it costs to be a Senator—Disgusting Deadheadism.

[Washington Letter in Brooklyn Union-Argus.]

"I cannot save any of my salary," said Senator Lamar to your correspondent today. "It is impossible. I never paid a cent beyond livery hire and a few little kindred items of election expenses, in my life, and I have been in politics a long time. I could save a thousand dollars a year if I would do certain things, but I do not think my conscience would be satisfied if I did. For instance, I pay about $300 a year for newspapers. I like to read them. I have passes over railroads. I could hardly travel all over the United States free. But I pay my fare. It costs me $57 apiece for my family every time I come and go between here and home. I have telegraph passes I never use them. I do not think it would be right. I can send anything I please over the express lines, yet I pay my express bills. I spend my salary and never have any money. Some Senators use all these privileges of dead-heading, and they say it is right. I think otherwise. But there is one thing that I think should be done, and I shall propose it as soon as I can get a chance. Every Senator should have a private secretary. He has more correspondence, committee work, etc., than he can do. And each Senator should be allowed a private secretary. The Senator gets $5,000 a year, and cannot support his family in keeping with his position and employ a private secretary on that sum." The conscience of this Senator should be embalmed. If you were here and saw a car-load of dead-heads and the street-cars when Congress adjourns, you would be disgusted. They hand out cards and give their names each time to save 5 cents. I paid my fare one day, and the conductor told me it was the only fare he got, though the car was crowded and I was standing on the rear platform. The car was full of Congressmen. This incident is a fact that the people should know.

The British with Their Baggage.

[War Correspondence London Times.]

Even for this comparatively small column of only about 6,000 men supplies and carriage on a gigantic scale have been collected, and one can not help wondering what it would be for an army of 80,000 or 100,000. Thousands and thousands of bags of grain are collected here and placed in an enormous inclosure under a commissariat guard. Lines of camels stretching literally for miles stream along the roads, going up to the front or simply coming back from grazing. It is on these occasions that one observes how completely helpless and resourceless British troops are compared with the native. One squadron of British cavalry apparently requires more carriage than half a dozen regiments of irregular cavalry. There is no doubt about it that the Britisher is made uncommonly comfortable at all phases of his soldiering; but he is, after all, well worth it, and each death represents a loss of at least £100 to the State.

WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

Graphic Description of the Engagement with the Cheyennes.

FORT ROBINSON, January 23.—Couriers arrived this morning confirming the news received late last night of the battle between Capt. Wessells' command, consisting of four companies of the Third cavalry and the escaped Cheyennes. Yesterday morning, trails were discovered leading to the direction of a large range of hills some eighteen miles northwest of Bluff Station, and were followed by Capt. Wessells until he was within three miles of the hills, when he halted and formed skirmish lines. The four companies deployed as skirmishers. Company F, Lieutenant Baxter, moved from the south to the northeast side; Company H, Captain Wessells, moved directly opposite; Company E, Captain Lawson, closed in at the mouth of the ravine, where the Indians had entrenched themselves. Company A moved to their rear, thus hemming them in on all four sides leaving no possible avenue of escape.

THE BATTLE.

The Indians had placed themselves in a deep wash-out, keeping under cover. As soon as the skirmishers were within one hundred and fifty yards of the savages' stronghold, the latter opened a deadly fire, killing Sergeant Taggart, Privates Brown and Nelson of Company A, and dangerously, if not fatally wounding private Debosse, Company H. Despite the dreadful volley poured into the troops, they steadily advanced, and when within seventy-five yards of the savages' position, fire was opened on all sides with terrible effect. At this moment, Captain Wessells leading his company, and loudly cheering them forward, received a slight scalp wound from a pistol in the hands of one of the bloodthirsty Cheyennes, rendering him completely insensible. Lieutenant Chase, commanding the company, and seeing the commanding officer fall, rushed forward, instantly seized Captain Wessells and carried him beyond the range of the enemy's fire; then, dashing to the head of his own company, gallantly led them to the very edge of the wash-out where they fought the enemy with unabated fury. Meanwhile, the intrepid Wessells having regained consciousness, again came to the front, and seeing

THE GROUND STREWN WITH THE DEAD BODIES OF THE SAVAGES,

implored his men to cease firing with a view to get the remaining Cheyennes to surrender, but the latter stubbornly refused, rushing at the troops with formidable hunting knives, having expended all their ammunition, determined to surrender to death only, but ere they had advanced many paces, a volley was given by the troops and all was over. Companies F and E were in a bad position to accomplish much, while Colonel Evans, with companies B and D, remained on the opposite bluff from where Captain Wessells started, and, not knowing the position of Wessells' command, arrived too late for action.

DREADFUL RESULTS OF THE BATTLE.

On the cessation of the firing, the dead bodies of twenty-three Indians were found in the rifle pits occupied by them, including seventeen bucks, four squaws and two papooses. Nine remained, of whom one buck and five squaws were more or less wounded, and three squaws unhurt. Of the troops, only the three heretofore mentioned were killed and Captain Wessells and one private of his company wounded. The latter cannot live. Ambulances left here at an early hour this morning to bring in the dead and wounded, and are now moving back slowly. They are expected here with the troops to-morrow evening.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CONTEST.

CHICAGO, January 23.—A dispatch from General Crook at Omaha, to Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, says:

"The following has just been received: Camp Eight Miles Northwest of Bluff Station, January 23, via Fort Robinson.—*To Gen. Crook, Omaha.* The affair with the Cheyennes took place yesterday afternoon, about half-past two, at a point ten miles east of Hot Creek, and five miles north of the stage route. The Cheyennes fought with extraordinary courage and firmness and refused all terms but death. The officers and troops behaved with great spirit. Those engaged were Captains Wessells and Lawson, Lieutenants Chase, Hardie and G. W. Baxter of the Third Cavalry; Lieutenant J. Baxter of the Ninth Infantry, and Doctor Pellige. Among the wounded are Sergeant Reed and Private Debosse of Company H, Third Cavalry. The troops will return to their stations at once. The Indians killed were seventeen warriors, four women and two children. Nine were captured, three of whom were not wounded. One man of the wounded will probably die. Evans, commanding.

[Signed] "GEORGE CROOK,
"Brigadier General."

WASHINGTON.

THE DAVIS ISLAND DAM.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Representatives Bayne and Errett and General Moorhead of Pittsburgh, President of the Ohio River Commission, and C. D. Merrill, United States Engineer, appeared before the House Committee of Commerce to-day in advocacy of an appropriation to complete the Davis Island dam, near Pittsburgh. Another meeting is appointed for next Wednesday evening. The railroad interests will then be heard, and they will be strongly represented by able counsel.

THE PENSION BILL A LAW.

The President has signed the Arrears of Pension Bill. In regard to the bill Commissioner Bentley having shown that the amount required will not exceed $40,000,000, and can only be disbursed by special appropriation not exceeding $2,000,000 per month, Secretary Sherman says that he can utilize the silver dollar in the payments.

There is one point in the Pension Arrears bill which it is thought will probably be referred by the Interior Department for the consideration of the Department of Justice. The new law says: "Arrearages of pensions will be paid at the rate for which the soldier was originally pensioned." As Congress has changed the rate several times and the latest applicants originally received the largest pensions, the man who gets pensioned now gets a heavy sum in arrearages. The totally disabled man originally got eight dollars per month. Now he gets seventy-two. The question, then, in the case of the totally disabled new pensioner is whether he be paid arrearages at the rate of seventy-two or eight dollars per month. The Commissioner will ask Congress at once for an appropriation to carry out the law and that it be made immediately available. The additional evidence needed in the cases of those now receiving pensions will be very slight. The Commissioner will ask for a small increase in the number of clerks and that the present pension agencies be redistricted without an increase of force.

THE BUTLER-CORBIN CASE.

In conversation with your correspondent Friday Senator Patterson said that he expected to make a speech on the Butler-Corbin case when it came up for action in the Senate. He said that he considered himself the bitterest kind of a partisan, that he had never given any but a partisan vote in all his life, that he voted to seat Butler because he was elected, and he should vote to keep him in his seat for the same reason. The speech which he would make on the case would be the last one that he expected to make. He intended to handle the Hayes administration without fear or remorse, as he knew that to its acts is due the destruction of the Republican party in the South. His previous assault on the administration was no more than a drop of sulphuric acid as compared to the ton of dynamite with which he would now hurl upon it.

THE MACKEY ESTATE.

Text of the Will as Probated in Philadelphia.

The Claimant—Mackey's Hand Refused on Account of His Ill Health.

From The Daily Post of Jan. 25.

The interest in the proposed contest of the will of Hon. Robert W. Mackey keeps constantly increasing as new developments are made. Yesterday the name of the claimant was announced, and on the name alone an evening paper "cooked up" a sensational story which reflected severely upon the deceased politician. The story was a wholesale fabrication, though one or two minor points in the article happen to be true.

THE CLAIMANT AND HER HOME.

Miss Agnes Murray of No. 62 Gay alley, running from East Park to the Market house, Allegheny is the name of the claimant and yesterday the lady publicly assumed the name of Mrs. Mackey. Mr. Andrew Murray the father of the claimant is a tailor by trade, though he has not followed the business for some years. Mrs. Mackey, as she alleges herself to be is the sister-in-law of Alex. Murray who kept a saloon some years ago on Market alley this city and who married a woman bearing the same name as his own. Both Alex Murray and his wife are dead. Agnes lived for some years on Wylie avenue this city, and latterly has resided in Allegheny where she has been visited by Mr. Mackey as regularly as the deceased politician visited the city.

While Agnes has been kindly cared for by Mr. Mackey, according to rumor, she has not by any means accumulated any riches and the statements that her house is luxuriantly furnished are false. In the hallway is placed a breadth of rag carpet which scarcely covers the floor, and the furniture and other furnishments while neat and tidy, are by no means gaudy. The lady may own property, but the proof of that fact is as difficult of access as the evidence of her alleged marriage. The documents are all in the hands of Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell, counsel for the claimant and all attempts to learn who performed the marriage ceremony have thus far proved fruitless and doubtless will to the end since there is some probability of a compromise with the claimant.

One remarkable feature is the fact that none of the neighbors gave any intelligence concerning the claimant. In every place where she has appeared she has kept her own counsel, neither interfering with the affairs of her neighbors nor allowing them to have any intelligence of her business. We may say, however, that none of the present neighbors have ever seen any young man about the premises, at present occupied by claimant, though the daughter, a young woman, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, is well known in the neighborhood. The residence of the claimant was besieged all day long yesterday by visitors, but none were admitted to the lady's presence. When she was called for the invariable answer was that she was not at home, having left to visit friends in Pittsburgh for a day or two. The reporters were all referred by the daughter to Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell as the best source of information. While Mr. Mackey's most intimate friends claim that he was never married, we may state that several of them have admitted that children have been born to him.

SEARCHING FOR THE WIDOW.

Last evening a second visit was made to Gay alley by our reporter, and the following is the result:

THE POST scribe last evening called at the residence of "Mrs. Mackey" in Gay alley, near Southwest Diamond, Allegheny, in order to ascertain what additional information to that already published concerning her alleged marriage to the dead leader she would feel at liberty to give. Upon nearing the alley the scribe accosted two individuals who were in earnest conversation in front of a liquor store in the Diamond.

"Mrs. Mackey, yes. I can tell you where she lives," said one. "In a two story frame house, short distance down the alley. You're a reporter, I suppose?"

You've guessed it.

"Well, I just thought so. Not less than five reporters have tackled me to-day about that woman."

Do you know anything about her?

"I do not, but a gentleman told me today that Mrs. Mackey had shown him the certificate of her marriage."

"Why, that's funny," said the other, "the papers state that Hampton and Dalzell have the certificate."

"That may be, but this man told me he saw it and that it was signed by Rev. Woodburn of the Sandusky Street Baptist church."

Woodburn, eh?

The two then began disputing about the length of time Rev. Woodburn has been a resident of this part of the country, while the scribe proceeded to search for the Widow Mackey, jubilant that he had at last discovered the minister who performed the marriage ceremony. Suddenly gazing about he found himself in the midst of three or four frame houses. Almost immediately after knocking at the door of what he thought might be the house, the door opened quickly, and there stood before him a young girl, rather tall and slim, apparently fifteen years of age; neither handsome nor homely, but evidently sensible.

"Yes, Mrs. Mackey lives here," she replied to the reporter's inquiry. "But she is not at home. She can't be seen."

Well, probably you could enlighten me on the subject of your mother's marriage?

"I have nothing to say."

Is it true, then, that you are the daughter of the late Mr. Mackey?

"I am the daughter of the late Robert W. Mackey."

When will your mother be in?

"Can't tell. She has nothing to say."

Ta ta.

The reporter next repaired to the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, where he found Rev. Woodburn, whom he questioned about that certificate which he is reported to have signed. The reverend gentleman seemed much surprised, and said there was not a word of truth in the report.

MACKEY A REJECTED SUITOR.

A Philadelphia *Press* correspondent at Harrisburg interviewed a prominent Pittsburgh politician there on Thursday who stated that he did not believe Mackey had been married. A portion of the interview reads as follows:

"What leads you to suppose that Mackey was not a married man?"

"Several things. I believe that if he had been, everybody would have been apprised of it. But my strongest reason for believing that he was not, lies in the fact, with which I am personally acquainted, that two or three years ago Mackey wanted to marry the daughter of a distinguished Pennsylvanian. He made no secret of his desires in this respect, and frequently expressed to me his wish that such a thing could be brought about. The lady was at the time employed as a clerk in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, and I think she is there still. She is a beautiful girl, endowed with the noblest virtues of mind and heart, and Mackey was deeply in love with her. He at one time declared himself a suitor for her hand, but the lady refused him, giving as her reason that she was disinclined to marry Mr. Mackey on account of his ill health. Mackey felt bad, very bad on the result of his offer, but he quietly complimented the lady for the good sense she had exhibited in the matter. Now, sir, the very fact that he offered himself on the occasion assures me that no legal marriage bond between himself and another existed at the time. This report says that the marriage which is to figure in the contest occurred some twenty years ago. At the time Mackey wanted to marry, he was in the zenith of his power of a political leader. Do you suppose he would have risked the possibility of being dethroned by committing an act that he knew might lead to serious consequences, if not to prison? If he was legally bound to another, he would have never sought the hand of this lady.

FULL TEXT OF THE WILL.

THE EXECUTOR MAKES HIMSELF SCARCE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Much curiosity has been manifested concerning the will, and many speculations have been indulged in by former acquaintances of Mr. Mackey. Some have said that he made provisions for the claimant in the will, and to settle these facts we telegraphed to Philadelphia last night for the copy of the will.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Robert W. Mackey's will was admitted to probate here to-day without any objections on the part of anybody.

The last will and testament of R. W. Mackey, formerly of Allegheny County, but now a resident of Philadelphia County, State of Pennsylvania:

Know all men that I, Robert W. Mackey, formerly of Allegheny county, but now of Philadelphia county, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make and declare this as my last will and testament. I devise and bequeath to my niece Henrietta B. McCutchem the proceeds of my life policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, after deducting the expenses of my funeral,

WASHINGTON.

The New York Custom House Nominations.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—In executive session of the Senate to-day, Mr. Thurman withdrew his motion that the Senate should consider the New York custom house nominations with open doors.

Mr. Conkling expressed a desire that the Senate should take them up for consideration to-day with a view to final action as soon as practicable, but Mr. Matthews suggested that Secretary Sherman's rejoinder to General Arthur's "reply" would probably be ready by to-morrow, and he therefore moved to postpone the consideration of nominations until that time.

Mr. Conkling moved to amend by postponing the subject until Friday, and this was agreed to without debate.

SITTING BULL.

THE CONKLING-SHERMAN WAR.

On motion of Senator Conkling, the Senate in Execution session, yesterday, voted to remove the injunction of secrecy print Sherman's arraignment of Arthur and Cornell, and Arthur's reply, and finish the fight in open Senate. There was no opposition to speak of to the motion to make the whole matter public. A few of the Senators who are opposed to disclosing anything done in secret session—five or six in number—voted no; but there was no division and no debate. The effect of this action is to transfer the fight from the Committee to the open Senate, and it means an investigating Committee to examine into both sides of the case, a protracted fight, and probably no decision until after the 4th of March. In other words, the Senate Democrats have played a very clever game, and are masters of the situation. The President cannot get his men confirmed—that is certain. On the other hand Conkling can not get them rejected unless the Democrats choose, and their policy will be to keep the fight hanging fire until the 4th of March, after which date the President will have to send in entirely new names when the Senate meets again, and will have to send in such names as a Democratic Senate will confirm.

There is a difference of opinion as to what the immediate result of no confirmation will be. The President has said that he will call an extra session, and has intimated that he will nominate Democrats. Mr. Evarts, however, says he will not; and it is certain that a strong pressure will be brought to bear to prevent him from giving the patronage of the New York custom house to the Democrats if he can help it, as that would mean the certain loss of the State to the party. If he does not call an extra session the question is, who will hold the offices until Congress regularly meets again—the President's men, who are in, or Conkling's men, who were the last appointees confirmed? The best authority seems to be that the President's nominees will hold on until the end of Congress, and then the old incumbents, Conkling's men, go back to remain until Congress meets again, when the President must send in entirely new names.

The course of the Government in dealing with Sitting Bull will be to require him and his people to surrender as prisoners of war or else go back again into Canada.

FACTS OF THE CIPHER INQUIRY.

The Potter Committee evidences rather conclusively that the Western Union Telegraph Company was a powerful ally of the Republican party in 1876, and that it did all in its power to screen the misdeeds of the Republican managers. It also demonstrates that Tyner and Zach Chandler traded away the federal offices for $2,500 each, and that the money was paid therefor and turned over to the campaign fund of the National Republican Committee. The story in brief is that John W. Foster of Indianapolis, wanted two friends appointed to Federal offices, and applied to Tyner to fix things. Tyner replied that two places worth $2,500 each were at his disposal in the Interior Department, but upon the condition that the aggregate of the yearly salaries of each should be raised by friends of whomsoever might be selected for the places. This money was raised, and $5,000 was turned over to the Republican campaign fund.

Mr. Orton the President of the Western Union, it has been testified was a firm supporter of Mr. Hayes, and a Republican, and permitted dispatches of a political character supposed to be harmful to his political or personal friends to be abstracted and destroyed.

JOINT DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—A joint Democratic caucus of Senators and Representatives was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-night, Mr. Blackburn presiding. The principal object of the caucus was to take action on the question of Chinese immigration.

Mr. Wigginton offered two resolutions, the first declaring that Chinese immigration should be restricted, and in favor of a modification of the Burlingame treaty in accordance with this design; and, second, urging the passage of the bill reported from the Committee on Education and Labor by Mr. Willis of Kentucky, which prohibits the landing in the United States of more than fifty Mongolians by any one vessel.

The resolutions were adopted without division.

Representative Ewing offered a resolution calling for the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar and a substitution of greenbacks for National band notes.

Mr. Mills offered an amendment, among other things in favor of an income tax.

The subject was deferred for action at a future caucus. A greater part of the session was devoted to the consideration of a proposition to repeal sections 820, 821 and 822 of the revised statutes, relative to the ironclad oath now administered to grand and petite jurors. Owing to the slim attendance, (not over seventy-five being present), a resolution was adopted deferring action on several questions considered until Monday evening next.

A DOUBLE EXECUTION.

Indianapolis the Scene—Both Men Claims Their Innocence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 29—The execution, by hanging, of Wm. E. Merrick and John Achey, took place at 12:20 o'clock to-day. At 12:32, the physician pronounced both men dead. Achey claimed that his crime was not premeditated, and closed by saying: "The people want a hanging, and I am ready for it." Merrick asserted his innocence to the last. Both men displayed wonderful coolness, and stepped to their places on the top without assistance, and with no hesitation, or a tremor visible. The arrangements of the Sheriff were perfect and carried out without the slightest deviation or accident. The necks of both men were broken.

A determined attempt was made to rob the Gallia county, Ohio, Treasury, Monday night, the thieves effecting an entrance through an unfastened window. They broke the combination knob of the safe and drilled several holes through the door. They were evidently frightened off before accomplishing their object. There were $50,000 in the safe.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	34⅝	34¾	10,318
Reading	13	13⅛	4,426
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	4⅞	5	....
Lehigh Valley	35⅜	35⅞	603
United Cos. of N. J.	135¾	136	....
Central Trans.	43	44	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s	110	111	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	104½	105½	....

(By Associated Press.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Governments active and firm. Railroad bonds strong and higher. State securities dull. The stock market to-day was active and strong, with an advance in prices ranging from 1 to 4½ per cent., both investment and speculative shares participating in the upward movement. After midday coal stocks declined ¼@2¾ per cent. on low prices realized for coal at the auction sale of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co., and the general list fell off ¼@1 per cent. During the afternoon there was an active buying movement, which continued to the close, when the highest quotations of the day were current. A prominent feature was the advance in Western Union to 101¾, or within a fraction of the highest point ever reached. The greatest activity was in Erie, Lackawanna, Lake Shore, Northwest St. Paul, Western Union and New Jersey Central. The *Graphic*, in explanation of yesterday's sudden break in the market says: "The only conclusion to be reached is that the prominent bull operators, fully aware of the dangerous condition of the market, had been for a number of days quietly engaged in unloading enough of their holdings to put them in a position of safety in case of a break. All this was very quietly and carefully done, and probably without communicating their intentions to their immediate followers. The purchases of heavy operators seem to have been continued to-day, and speculation appears to be again in the direction of higher prices, with the market in a safer position than before, and for a still higher rise. Notwithstanding all this, there is no doubt that a great deal that is fictitious exists in the present speculation. Some of the better class of securities are undoubtedly worth all they are selling at, considering the revolution that has been created in the interest rate, but very many of the speculative stocks have been advanced to a figure at which no prudent man should purchase."

Transactions aggregated 370,000 shares, of which 53,000 were Erie common, 2,600 preferred, 54,000 Lackawanna, 53,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 Northwest common, 25,000 preferred, 37,000 St. Paul common, 9,000 preferred, 39,000 Western Union, 15,000 New Jersey Central, 11,000 Wabash, 8,700 Michigan Central, 5,300 Morris & Essex, 37,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 3,300 Ohios, 3,800 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 2,800 Illinois Central, 2,000 St. Joseph, 1,800 Pittsburgh, 1,600 New York Central, 1,500 Rock Island, 1,200 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 1,200 C., C., C. & I., 1,000 Delaware & Hudson, 3,000 Canada Southern, and 1,200 Chicago & Alton.

Close—Money active at 2½@5 per cent. closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange on banker's bills steady at 485; sight exchange on New York 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	106¾	New 4 per cts.	100
5-20s '67, new	101¾	10-40s	104⅜
5-20s '68	102	10-40s coup	104½
New 5s	106	Currency 6s	120⅝
New 4½s	106½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.	36¼	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	26	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia, new	26		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	101¾	C., C., C. & I.	44¾
Quicksilver	13	N. J. Central	43⅝
Do. pref.	33½	Rock Island	127¼
Pacific Mail	12⅜	St. Paul	44⅜
Mariposa	3¼	Do. pref.	83⅞
Do. pref.	1⅜	Wabash	23
Adams Ex.	105¼	Ft. Wayne	106
Fargo Ex.	97½	Terre Haute	2½
American Ex.	48	Do. pref.	11
U. S. Express.	48½	C. & A.	87
N. Y. Central.	116	Do. pref.	107
Erie	25⅞	O. & M.	9¾
Do. pref.	49¾	Del. & Lack.	52¾
Harlem	147	A. & P. Tel.	37¾
Michigan C'tl	88½	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	125	B. & Q.	116¾
Union Pacific.	66	H. & St. Joe.	15
Lake Shore.	73¾	Do. pref.	39
Illinois Central.	88⅝	Cent. Pacific	107⅜
C. & P.	93½	Union	107⅞
N W C.	62⅝	Land Grants	111
Do. pref.	84½	Sinking Fund.	109¼

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 29.—Consols for money 95 15-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central 88½; Pennsylvania Central 35¾; Reading 13½; Erie 25¾; preferred 47. United States bonds—5-20's of '67, 103¾; 10-40's 107; new 5's, 106¾; 4½'s, 109. Spirits of petroleum, 13½s. Turpentine, 22s.

PARIS, January 29.—Rentes, 113f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—Cotton easier at 5 5-16@5 9-16s; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, January 28.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Greater part of northwestern Europe has been frost bound for the past week and it is hoped such weather will, as heretofore, prove favorable to the spring crops. Granary stocks are small, and despite imports California wheat and next month's supplies are unlikely to be heavy. Nevertheless millers are indisposed to purchase, because rates for forward delivery convince them prices in April will not seriously differ from those at present current. There has been a considerable fall in barley where deliveries are rather large. Oats deliveries are moderate and prices have been lower than during the corresponding week for the past ten years, so farmers are indisposed to sell. The imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the week ending January 18th were 261,715 quarters, 35,000 quarters over the weekly average of 1878. Barley, 39,562 quarters; oats, 95,011 quarters; maize, 147,721 quarters. The stock of oats in granary is very large. Imports of flour, 88,253 sacks. The markets of the kingdom, including London are exceedingly dull for flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, January 29, 1879.

Moderate activity prevailed in the produce and commission line at the prices that have ruled for some time past. Business is not as large in the aggregate at this season of the year as most dealers anticipated, yet opinions differ widely as to how the spring trade will open. The margin of profits continues very low.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The arrivals of apples continue very large and prices are weaker. Choice butter is in good demand while lower grades are hard to sell. Cheese firm. Dressed hogs are also firm. The demand for eggs is good while receipts are small and supply very light. Prices high and firm. The demand for choice potatoes is in excess of the supply while poorer or inferior qualities find but little sale. Dressed poultry firm.

APPLES—Choice, $2 00@2 25; prime, $1 50@2 00; small and inferior, $1 00@1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 40@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 65@1 70; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@18c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c; Limberger, 11@12¼c; prime Ohio factory, 8½@9c; jobbing, 8@8½c, wholesale; New York Goshen 9@9½c.

CIDER—Choice, $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; crab apple, $7 00@8 00.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 5@6c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, ₱ bushel, $2 25@2 50; do ₱ bbl, $6 00@7 00; Sackett, Bell & Royle, ₱ bbl, $9 00@9 50.

DRESSED HOGS—₱ cwt. $3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 30@32c ₱ dozen; pickled, 21@25c.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl.; $3 00 ₱ bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, 15@18c; Domestic, 15@16c; Strained, 10@12c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel; Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; Walnuts, 40@50c.

ONIONS—$1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows, 75@80c ₱ bushel; Peerless and Early Rose, 70@75c. Sweets—Jerseys, $3 00; Southern $1 50@1 75; Baltimores, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ₱ lb., 10@11c; Ducks, 11@12c; Turkeys, 12@13c; Geese, 7@8c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $3 75@4 00; Timothy, $1 30@1 40; Mammoth Clover seed, $4 50@5 00; Flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Quietness continues to characterize the grain market and to sum up all there is scarcely any feature to note. Arrivals of wheat are increasing making prices a little weaker but they remain about the same as have ruled for a long time past. Oats are in great demand with supplies very large. There is also a good demand for corn. There is no change in flour.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime to choice red winter, 97@98c; medium do., 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, 36@38c; ear, 40@42c.

Oats—Prime white, 26@27c; mixed 25@26c.

Barley—Spring 65@90c; fall 95c@$1 05

Rye—56@59c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@11 00 ₱ ton; prime baled, $10 00@11 00; prairie $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $11 50@12 00; middlings, coarse, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market moves along without material change. Receipts of all articles are moderate and amply sufficient to meet all demands. Sugars and coffees in the main are unchanged. The same dullness rules the provision market that has characterized it for some time past and the advance that was anticipated would have taken place ere this has not yet taken place.

The advance in other localities appears to have been speculative only and opinions differ when a permanent improvement will take place, but the general opinion is it will not be long.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 15c; ordinary Rio, 12½c; Java, in bulk, 25@27c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 17@19c; Rio, in bulk, 16@18c; Java, in papers, 29@33c; Java, 27@33c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9c; Prairie B, 8¼c; extra white C, 8¼c; refined yellows, 6¾@7¼c; molasses do. 6¼@7c; New Orleans, 6¼@7½c; cut loaf, 10c; crushed, 9¾c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 43c; prime maple, flavored, 40c; good sugar syrup, 46c; prime sugar syrup, 44c; good sugar syrup, 38c; good molasses syrup, 42c; black molasses, 28c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses, 36@38c; choice New Orleans molasses, 39@40c; fair, 34@35c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 45c; allspice, 10@20c; cassia, 18@32c; nutmegs, $1 00@1 05; pepper, 15@16c;

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7c; good, 6¼c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs, 3¾@4c; do. assorted papers, 5¼c; do. assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 6¼@8c; corn starch, 7¼@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 12½c; stearine, 10¼c; mould, 10¼c.

PROVISIONS—Quotations are as follows: S. C. hams, 18 to 23lbs, av. large, 7c; do. hams, 14 to 18 lbs, do. do. 7¼c; do. extra, 10 to 14 lbs, do. do. 7¾c; s. c shoulders, do. 4¾c; breakfast bacon, do. 6¾c; dried beef, in sets, 10¼c; do. rounds and knuckles, 12¼c; do. all flats, 9c; bacon shoulders, 4½c; short rib sides, 5½c; clear sides, 5¾c; mess pork, new, $8 75; mess pork, short cut, 40 and 45 pieces in barrel, $8 75; lard, p. l. in tierces ₱ lb, 6¼c; do. do. in half bbls., 6¾c; do. do. in buckets, 7¼c; refined for summer use in tierces, 6½c; do. half bbls, 7c; do. buckets, 7¼c; do. 3-lb pails, 8¾c; do. 5-lb pails, 8½c; do. 10-lb pails, 8¼c; ham sausage, 6½c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 60; do. half bbls, $3 30.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 00@1 25; raspberries, do. $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 05@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00; corn, do, $1 10@1 45. Pickles, bbls, $6 50; half do, $3 75.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $30 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@2 15; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do. $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $5 00; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 30c; scaled herrings, 35c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 48@50c; No. 1 do, 45@47c; No. 2 do, 40@42c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c. Benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 70; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 80; mat raisins, $3 50 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 6c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Macaroni, 10@20c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ bbl, $8 50@10 00. Lemons—Messina, $4 00. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright carendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c, granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, January 29, 1879.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE.

The market to-day remained quiet and steady with fluctuations between 95⅝ and 96¾c, closing at 95¾c bid.

Sales and re-sales for the day amounted to 28,000 barrels.

REFINED.

Dullness still characterizes the market with no prospect of immediate improvement.

Philadelphia, 9¼c; New York, 9¼c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 95c; city, $1 05.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, JANUARY 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; futures firm. Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 17,000 barrels. Wheat nominally unchanged; receipts, 109,000 bushels; rejected spring, 74c; ungraded do., 80c; ungraded red, $1 00@1 08; No. 3 do. $1 03¼@1 04½; No. 2 do. $1 09¾@1 09½; No. 1 do. $1 09¾@1 09¾; ungraded amber $1 06½@1 09½; No. 2 amber $1 07¼@1 07½; ungraded white $1 08; No. 2 $1 07½@1 07¾; No. 1 sales 11,000 bushels at $1 09¾@1 10; extra do., sales 2,000 bushels at $1 11@1 12½. Rye dull; western and State 56@60c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet. Corn quiet but firm, receipts, 60,000 bushels; ungraded 47¼@48c; No. 3, 44½@44¾c; steamer 45½@45¾c; No. 2, 47¼c; store 48c; afloat, new 46c; new round yellow 52c. Oats quiet but steady; receipts, 12,000 bushels; No. 3 white 32c; No. 2 do. 32¾@33c; No. 1 34¼c; western mixed 30¼@31¼c; white western 33@34½c. Hay dull at 40@45c. Hops quiet but steady. Coffee steady. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 6½@6¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice steady. Petroleum firmer; United 93¾@96¾c; crude 8¼@8¾c; refined 9¾c bd. Tallow dull at 6¾c. Rosin quiet but firm at $1 39½@1 40. Turpentine firm at 29¾c. Eggs dull; western 29@30c. Pork dull; mess $8 50@9 50. Old beef quiet but steady. Cutmeats quiet but firm; long clear $5 00; short clear $5 25. Lard quiet; western 6¼@31c. Cheese steady; western 2@8¾c. Whisky heavy at $1 09; closing at $1 08 bid. Leather nominally unchanged; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 19@21c. Wool quiet but steady; domestic fleece 27@40c; pulled 17@36c; unwashed 10@25c; Texas 13@23c. Metals—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; Ingot Lake $15 50. Pig iron dull and unchanged; Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $15 00@17 00; Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 10@2 15; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Chicago, JANUARY, 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring 85¾c cash; 85¾@85½c February; 86¾@86¾c March; No. 3 do 70½c; rejected 52¼c. Corn steady with a good demand at 30¾c cash or February; 31¼c March; 35½c May; rejected 27c. Oats steady and unchanged at 19¾c cash. Rye easier. Barley in good demand and prices a shade higher at 84c. Flaxseed quiet; good crushings $1 18@1 25. Pork in good demand and prices a shade higher at $9 30 cash or February; $9 40@9 42½ March; $9 52½@9 55 April. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher at $6 30 cash or February; $6 37½@6 40 March; $6 47½@6 50 April. Bulk-meat sin good demand and prices a shade higher at $3 50, 4 40@4 70. Dressed hogs strong and higher at $3 00@4 00 Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 bbls; wheat, 94,000 bushels; corn, 108,500 bushels; oats, 33,000 bushels; rye, 4,600 bushels; barley, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 11,000 bbls; wheat 59,000; bushels; corn, 32,000 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels; rye, 2,500 bushels; barley, 18,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat active, firm and higher; 85¾c asked February; 87c asked March. Corn steady with a good demand and advanced ¼c. Oats firm but not quotably higher. Pork strong and higher; $9 35 February; $9 50 March. Lard active, firm and higher; $6 32½ February; $6 42½ March.

St. Louis—JANUARY 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady for cash; options easier; No. 2 red fall 93¼@93⅝c cash; 93¼@93⅜c February; 95¾@95¾c March; No. 3 do. 87½c; No. 2 spring 77c. Corn firm but slow; No. 2 mixed 30¼@30½c cash; 30¾@30¼c February; 31¾@31¾c March; 32¾@32¾c April. Oats firmer; No. 2 21¾@22c cash; 21¾@21¾c March. Rye inactive and lower at 41¼@41c. Barley dull; prime to choice spring 60c; Ohio fall $1 15@1 25. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork higher at $9 40@9 50. Lard higher at $6 20@6 25. Bulkmeats higher and more doing; 10 to 20 days' cribs $4 25@4 30 here, $4 45 at Keokuk, March; $4 25 at Mt. Sterling, Ills., March, fully cured; $4 40 here cash, fully cured; clear $3 50 here, boxed; long and short clear, first 10 days of Feburrry, $4 10; do short clear $4 62½ cash. Bacon higher; shoulders $3 75@3 82½; cribs $5 00; clear $5 20@5 30 February; sweet pickled hams, 14½ and 15 lbs average, 6¾c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 69,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 9,000 bushels; oats, none; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, none.

Philadelphia — JANUARY 29.—Flour steady and unchanged. Rye flour $2 75. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1 05¼ 1 05¾; amber, $1 06@1 06¼; white, $1 07@1 07¼; No. 2 Chicago, 90@93c. Corn—yellow 44@44½c; mixed, 43¾@45c. Oats—white western, 30@31c; western mixed, 29@30c. Rye—western, 52c. Provisions dull. Pork, $10 25@10 50. Beef—India mess, $18 00. Smoked hams, 8@9c; pickled, 6¾@7¼c; green 5½@6c. Lard firm; prime steam 6¼c bid. Butter weak; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extras, 21@23c; Western Reserve, 10@20c. Eggs weak; western, 29c. Cheese firm; western 7@8¾c. Petroleum quiet; refined, 9c; crude, 8¼@8¾c. Whisky scarce; western $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 46,000 bushels; corn, 32,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye, 500 bushels.

Milwaukee — JANUARY 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened at a decline of ¼c and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard 96c; No. 1 Milwaukee 91c; No. 2 do 86¼c; January 86c; February 86½c; March 87¼c; No. 3 do 71¾c; No. 4 62¾@64½c; rejected 55@56c. Corn unchanged; No. 2 29c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 19¼c. Rye dull; No. 1 45. Barley dull; No. 2 spring cash February 73½c. Provisions quiet and higher; mess pork quiet; new $9 40. Lard—Prime steam $6 35. Live hogs quiet at $3 25@3 50; dressed hogs in good demand; $3 95@4 00 Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 48,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,600 barrels; wheat, 1,500 bushels

Cincinnati — JANUARY 29.—Cotton quiet, but steady at 9c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; red and white 94@97c. Corn stronger at 32@32½c. Oats quiet but steady at 24@27c. Rye dull at 51@52c. Barley dull and lower to sell; No. 2 fall, $1 00. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $9 50. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; steam, $6 35 cash; $6 37½ buyer February; $6 50 buyer March. Bulkmeats strong and higher at $3 50, $4 50@4 75. Bacon scarce and firm $4 00, 5 25, $5 50. Whisky easier at $1 02. Butter dull and unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 63c.

Louisville—JANUARY 29.—Cotton quiet at 9c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer and in fair demand; red 93c; amber and white 96c. Corn dull; white 34c; mixed 33c. Oats higher and in good demand; white 27c; mixed 25c. Rye dull at 59c. Hay firmer at 9@10½c. Pork firm and higher at $9 75@10 00. Lard—Choice leaf tierce $7 00; do keg $8 00. Bulkmeats quiet at 3¾c, 4¾c, 4¾@4¾c. Bacon scarce and firm at 4c, 5¼c, 5¼@5¾c; sugar cured hams 7¾@9c. Whisky in fair demand but at lower rates at $1 02.

Boston—JANUARY 29.—Flour firm; superfine western $3 00@3 25; common extras $3 75@4 25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 49@51c. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white 35@39c; No. 2 mixed 33@34c. Rye at 60@62c. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 barrels; corn, 26,000 bushels; wheat, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,600 barrels; corn, 9,000 bushels; wheat, 8,500 bushels.

Toledo—JANUARY 29.—Market dull and nominally unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1879.

Central Stock Yards, East End.

CATTLE.

Since our last report the arrivals of cattle have been light and the market was moderately active at full prices of last week until to-day when they were quoted a shade higher. Encouraging advices from the east and an increased attendance of buyers was the cause of the good market to-day. Prime heavy cattle may be quoted at $5 00@5 25; good do, $4 60@4 85; common, $4 15@4 35. Bulls and fat cows, 2½@3½c.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep has been about equal to the demand, market steady, and, although they advanced during the latter part of last week, they to-day varied little from those quoted in our last issue. We quote: Prime to extra, $4 75@5 20; medium to good, $4 00@4 45; common, $3 50@4 00. Lambs, as to quality, $3 50@4 75.

HOGS.

The market has been quite active this week in consequence of light receipts. To-day the receipts were ten cars and sellers had no difficulty in disposing of their stock at an advance of 15@25c ₱ cwt We quote: Philadelphias, $4 00@4 25; Yorkers, $3 25@3 65.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, January 26, 1879.

CATTLE.

The receipts to-day were light and consisted principally of the inferior grades of cattle. The market ruled rather slow and but little was sold to any except local retailers. Prices differed but little from those of last week. Prospects fair.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was equal to the demand and the market was fairly active at about the closing prices of last week. The quality of the offerings was not quite so good as last week, but all were disposed of at prices ranging from $3 25@5 00.

HOGS.

The market for hogs was quite active. The receipts were twenty cars, and they were all disposed of at about the following figures: Philadelphias, $3 75@4 00; best Yorkers, $3 30@3 45; fair to good Yorkers, $3 15@3 25; roughs, $2 50@3 00.

Buffalo — JANUARY 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,156 head; market dull and declining; Eastern advices caused the depression. Sales 20 cars fair shippers $4 30@4 40; choice $4 50@5 15; butchers' steers $3 85@4 10; stockers firm at $3 00@3 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,200 head; fair demand; all offerings disposed of and closed weak; fair to good western sheep $4 25@4 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,565 head; good demand and prices a shade advanced; light proportion choice stock. Sales Yorkers at $3 70@3 85; medium and heavy $3 75@4 05; store pigs $3 35@3 40.

St. Louis—JANUARY 29.—Cattle—demand active for all grades; some sales are higher; export steers, $4 75@5 00; good to choice shipping, $4 25@4 75; native butchers' steers, $2 75@3 65; cows and heifers, $2 50@3 40; cornfed Texans, $2 75@3 50; feeding steers, $3 25@3 80; stockers, $2 50@3 25. Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 360 head.

Hogs excited and higher; light shipping and Yorkers $3 20@3 45; packing $3 30@3 50; Philadelphias $3 55@3 60; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 2,700 head.

Sheep quiet, but steady; fair to good, $2 85@3 50; choice to fancy, $3 75@4 25; export grades, $4 50@4 62½; receipts, 540 head; shipments, 460 head.

New York—JANUARY 29.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 4,400 head. Prices are about the same as on Monday and trade dragged mainly because in the delay of the arrival of trains with a number of car loads unsold. Scalawags sold as low as 6¼@7c, but 7¾@9¾c included all common to prime steers at 10@10½c the tops as taken for export alive; about 700 head were used by exporters.

Sheep—Receipts, 600 head for two days. Market steady at $4 00@5 50 for sheep; $5 50@6 00 for lambs; a carload of choice wethers sold yesterday at $6 00.

Swine—Receipts, 7,650 head for two days. Live firm at $3 50 to $3 80; some dealers quoted prime at $4 00.

Chicago—JANUARY 29.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market 10@15c higher; choice heavy $3 55@3 75; light $3 50@3 65.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments 1,200 head; prime heavy $4 70@5 75; fair shipping $3 80@4 30; others firm.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Market steady at $3 30@4 30.

Cincinnati — JANUARY 29. — Live hogs in good demand and prices a shade higher; common $3 75@3 25; light $3 50@3 75; packing, $3 50@3 70; butchers', $3 70@3 85. Receipts, 3,965 head; shipments, 177 head.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acids				Mach'n oil	75	@	1 00
—Acetic	11	@	15	Do Harp	35	@	
—Citric	67	@	72	Manna ₱	50	@	55
—Gallic	14	@	16	Morph sul	3 75	@	4 00
—Tartaric	53	@	58	Nutmegs	90	@	95
Alcohol	2 10	@	2 25	Oil anise	3 60	@	3 88
Aloes.				Cinamon	1 20	@	1 40
—Cape	22	@	26	Cloves ₱	3 10	@	3 30
—Socot.	65	@	75	Cod liv'r	1 40	@	1 80
—Am Cuarb	24	@	26